

Complete Language

NUMB. V.

A
GRAMMAR
OF THE
Latin Tongue.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

W. H. W.

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

BY J. H. W.

CHICAGO, ILL.

1884

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THE
Compleat Linguist.
OR, AN UNIVERSAL
GRAMMAR

Of all the Considerable
TONGUES in Being.
In a Shorter, Clearer, and more Instructive
METHOD than is extant.

Collected from the most Approv'd Hands.

To be publish'd Monthly, One Distinct GRAMMAR
each Month, till the whole is perfected :
With a PREFACE to every Grammar, relating
to each Tongue.

N U M B. V.

For the Months of *January* and *February*, 1720.

B E I N G

A GRAMMAR of the *Latin* Tongue.

To which is added a short *Index*, by Way of Specimen,
of Foreign Words in these Five Grammars ; and an *Ap-
pendix* upon Antique Inscriptions and Medals.

By J O H N H E N L E T, M. A.

*Cur improbetur, si quis ea qua domi sua rectè faceret, in publicum
promit ? Qu. In. Or. I. 1.*

L O N D O N :

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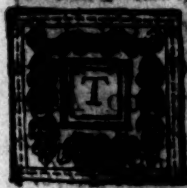
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By JOHN HENRY, M.A.
 One of the Clergy of the Church of England, in the
 Ministry of the Church of England.

L O N D O N.
 Printed for J. ROBERTS, in Strand-Lane; and
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P R E F A C E

Latin of Greek: Excellency of it: Place, Variations, Extent, Corruption: Tongues of Italy; Latin known in Persia; Eulogies of it: Causes of its Spreading, Mixture, &c. Grammars; Versions; Writers; Pronunciation; Letters; Rise of it; Original of Nations; and of the Learning of Greeks: Latin Authors, Copies, MSS. Editions; usual Want of Books; obsolete Words; Imitation; Stile; Rules to find the Sense of a Word; Qualities of Expression; Grammar; and Miscellaneous Remarks.



THE nearest Place to the Greek Tongue is claimed by the Latin, in Original Order, Use, and Benefit, though not perhaps in Native Beauty and Perfection. It derives chiefly, and is now found in its Standard Writers from the Greeks, and is the first and most valuable Offspring of it. Its Use and Benefit is equal, if not more extensive. But as it seems to be much inferior to it, in some of those

those Points that make up the natural Excellence of a Tongue, as the Musick, Force, Copiousness, &c. of it: So in the same Points, it is at least match'd, if not excell'd by several others, and by the English in particular.

Tet it is in it self a very noble Language, and of the first Rank: It has given Dress to some of the finest Works of human Wit and Understanding: Works, which have endur'd the Test of Ages, have furnish'd us with a Rule of Writing and Speaking well, which is wanted in many others; have enrich'd very much our modern Tongues, and afforded a Variety of finish'd Models, in almost every Part of Composition. It was at first only the Language of that Part of Italy, call'd Latium: For each Province had its Tongue; Calabria the Greek, Apulia the Messapian, Hetruria the old Tuscan, &c.

As the Latins spread their Commerce in the conquer'd Nations, it varied. From the Tarquins to Polybius, in the Time of Scip. Africanus, was about 300 Years; and even in that Space it was so far alter'd, that Polybius assures us, the best Antiquaries of his Age could not understand the Articles of Peace made between the Romans and Carthaginians, at the Expulsion of the Tarquins, still extant on the Columna Rostrata at Rome. About 140 Years before the Emperors, when Rome was Mistress of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, a great Part of Spain, &c. it was so far from general Use in the World, Or even in Italy, that we are told, it was a Privilege allow'd to the Cumana, about 100 Miles from Rome, to use the Roman Language. The Roman Colonies in Italy (about 150) and the Resort of the other Italians to Rome, on the Score of Business, made it indeed commonly understood. For the Laws and Judicial Proceedings, in the Provinces, and Audiences given in the Senate, were in Latin. Tet

it does not appear to have been ever the Language of all the Empire, or of all Italy. Hence the Italian is a true Original Tongue, and only mix'd very much with the Latin, and not so much with the Tongues of the Barbarous Nations; because their Story was short, and their Progress not universal in Italy. Heyl. Cosmol. How. Ep. Festus. Liv. 40. de Cumanis, sub An. Urb. 573.

Latium; (quod ibi latuit Saturnus; as, Saturnus of *latuit*) is now call'd Campagna di Roma: At first, that City, at Mount Palatine, was scarce a Mile about; and her Territories hardly the Extent of a Day's Journey. In the Reign of Aurelian, she was 50 Miles in Compass; and her Empire at last was above 3000 in Length, from the Shores of the Rhine to Euphrates and Tigris. With the Empire the Tongue was also spread; and yet was not the common Speech of any other People.

Britain was a Roman Province 400 Years, yet the British or Cambrian Tongue, was always the prevailing Language. Indeed we had here but Four Colonies; France had 29; Spain 37: So that the Latin was more entertain'd there, than elsewhere; but no where the Vernacular Speech, except in Latium.

There were 60 Colonies in Afric, and many in Asia, yet the Latin made no great Impression on the Tongue of either. Colonies and Legions were sent Abroad to secure their Conquests; thin an Overstock of People at Rome, employ and encourage Men of Worth, and enlarge their Dominions.

Plutarch indeed avers, that in his Time, almost all Men us'd it; but he does not mean, that it was any where a receiv'd National Tongue. One Cause, besides the Colonies, of the Growth of this Tongue Abroad, was the frequent Admission of Foreigners to the Freedom of the City.

The Latin in the East was forestall'd by the Greek; (which was the more Commercial or Trading Tongue) and was no more spoke there, than the Spanish is in the Netherlands, Sicily, Sardinia, Naples, the Two Indies; and other Provinces of Spain. In Rome it self, it was often chang'd, from the same Causes with those that affect other Tongues. The Verses of the Salij made by Numa, were scarce understood by the Flamins and Judges themselves, in the Decline of the Republic. Nor were the Laws of the Decemviri. After Caesar and Cicero it lasted pure 400 Years, till the Goths under Alaric first, then the Huns under Attila, then the Vandals under Genserich, and the Heruli under Odoacer; then the Lombards, invaded Italy. Here Odoacer was proclaim'd King of Italy; but soon after, the Goths, under Theodoric, expell'd the Heruli; and Theodoric was formally incested King of Italy by Zeno the Emperor, and reign'd there with his Successor in Peace above 60 Years. Hence the Italian was deprav'd by the Gothic. About the Year 570, the Lombards came in, and fix'd in the very Heart of the Country above 200 Years; during the Reign of Twenty Kings. Hence the Midland and best Part is call'd Lombardy. Yet the Latin was corrupted before the Inroads of these Warlike Nations, by the Concurrence of Foreigners to Rome, the Number of Slaves, greater than that of Citizens; and by the common Turns to which Tongues as well as all human Things are liable.

Therefore the Latin was the first Tongue of Latium only. All others there were adventitious: So was the Greek in Calabria, &c. Tuscany had the Etrurian, or Etruscan; Liguria the Messapian, of which there are some Remains extant; and the Ofcan, Sabine, and Tusculan, are thought to be Dialects of them: And from the Goths, &c. arose that

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that mixture in the Italian, French, and Spanish. Some think the Roman Tongue was so far distant from the Latin, that the Latin was the Mother Tongue, and the Roman a Dialect of it; from which Roman Dialect the Spanish and French were at first chiefly deriv'd. Tully has left us a Testimony, how far the Latin was even read in his Time; *Orat. pro Arch. Græca legitur in omnibus fere gentibus; Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continetur.* The Greek is read almost in all Countries; the Latin is confin'd within its own Bounds, which are but narrow. But now it is known in most Parts of the World; as we find in the Accounts of Travellers. In the Year 1602, Stephen Kakasch, a Transylvanian Nobleman, was sent in Embassy by Rodolph II. Emperor of Germany, to Abbas Sophy of Persia; and drew up an Oration in Latin, publish'd afterwards, to be spoken to that Prince: Which began thus: *Serenissime, potentissime, ac magnanime Princeps, Abbas, Rex Persarum, Medorum, atque Armeniarum, &c.* Now this Kakasch, with all his Retinue, except one, dy'd in the Journey thither. The surviving Person found an Interpreter in the Persian Court, skill'd in Latin, who transacted all the Affairs of the German Emperor with him, in that Tongue, with great Address and Exactness. *Christ. Beckm. De Or. L. L. in Eulog. doct.*

As to the Praise of this Tongue, it would be endless to recount the several Elogies of Learned Men about it. Of Valla, Julius, and Joseph Scaliger, Melanchthon, Muretus, Taubman, Erasmus, Vossius, Dresserus, Casaubon, &c. But some Things observ'd by these great Masters are remarkable. Jol. Scal. tells us, in *Epist. ad J. Casel.* that many speak the Latin, but few the Roman Idiom; and fewer yet among the Latter, that rise to the Genius of the Ciceronian Age. Erasmus affirms, it is easier in these Days

Days to be a Doctor in the Three Faculties, than to write good Latin. And If Casaub. in exercit. 9. ad Ann. Bar. speaking of the Four Recommendations of a Tongue; 1. Convenience to express the Sense of the Mind. 2. Antiquity. 3. Dignity of those that use it. 4. Extent of Use: Gives the first to the Greek; the second and third, to the Hebrew; the fourth to the Latin. He tells us also there, the Causes, why the Romans spread their Tongues as far as possible, with their Conquests: 1. The want of knowing the Greek well, in their Officers; as Paul. Æmil. in Macedon, spoke in Latin to the Council; and Cn. Octavius, the Prator, was oblig'd to use an Interpreter for the Greek, in his Reports and Proceedings, Liv. l. 15. The other Cause, was a Fondness to make the People subject to their Language, as well as Power. Hence, as above, their Law-Cases were in Latin: And hence all those forensic Roman Words in the Greek and Syriac, as appears particularly in the New Testament. Hence in Syria, the Youth were instructed in the Laws, in Latin; vid. Greg. Thaum. de Laud. orig. which was the Reason, why that Father, as he owns, had almost forgot how to speak the Greek Tongue. Not that the Romans ever esteem'd their Language better than the Greek; for they themselves have confess'd the contrary, Plin. Nat. Hist. 3. 5. Aug. de Civ. D. 19. 7. Strab. de Hisp. Muret. in Lips. de rectâ pro. L.

And as it is a Tongue of this Importance, it has employ'd a boundless Number of Hands; Men of all Professions have labour'd in it: Hence the great Multitude of Grammars; above Thirty of which made by the Ancients, have been brought to Light by Elias Putschius, a Youth of great Hopes, who dy'd in the Flower of his Age. Hence the Glut of Sylvæ, Vocabularia, Isagoga, Florilegia, Analecta, Elegantia,

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pantia, and what not? Indeed it is the Canal, by which the Learning of all the World has been convey'd: Not that we ought to rest in any Latin Version; we ought also to study the Originals, and enter into all the Tongues: For there is no Latin Version, of the Bible for Instance, that has not a Number of Faults; as, 1 Tim. 3. *idealoua & dandria*. Some turn it, *fundamentum, stabilimentum, firmamentum*: The Word is from *idea*, *sedes, domicilium*, a Repository, Preserver of Truth; entrusted with the sacred Depositum of the Word of God. See many other Instances in Becm. de Or. L. Lat. p. 8. &c.

The Latin is needful also to the Knowledge of the Fathers, Tertullian, Cyprian, Lactantius, Hilary, Jerom, Augustin, Ambrose, &c. See Casaub. Dresseur. Valla, and others.

Cicero owns, the Italians had not the true Pronunciation of the Romans, Lib. 3. de orat. And the Patavinity of Livy was observ'd by Pollio. Ovid says, they formerly spoke the Greek in Italy: Pajl. 4.

Nec tibi sit mirum Græco rem nomine dici,
Italia nam tellus Græcia major erat.

The Letters of it were the same with the Greek, nor are they now very much different; see Jul. Sc. de causis L. L. It would be tedious, and not very instructive, to enter into the Changes, which the Forms of Letters have suffer'd from the Hebrew to the Greek, and from that to the Latin; a from α, C from K, D from Δ, F from the Æolic Digamma, &c. Only we are told, that Carbilus the Grammarian was the Author of G.; Appius Claudius the Lawyer, of R. (the Canina of Persius,) and S was from Σ, the Form of a Scythian Bow, says Athe-
neus from the Ancient Fables. Thus the Greek
from

from the Hebrew, invented, transpos'd, or alter'd a little; & of 10 of U, & 10 of S, & 10 of Scheva, &c. though Jul. Sc. thinks that Alpha is of the Syriac, de Caus. L. L. c. 40. However, it differs very much from the modern Olaph of the Syrians. Among the Authorities for the Names of them, put these:

Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha & Beta puelli, Juu. Sat. 14. Dicas licebit Beta me togatorum, Mart. 5. 27. Literam namque E videmus esse ad Eta proximam, Ter. Maur. Nigrum præfigere Theta, Pers. 4. Theta novum, Mart. 7. The Ionicks call'd $\mu\alpha$, $\mu\alpha$; $\mu\alpha\mu\alpha$, Gema: The Doricks, $\mu\alpha\mu\alpha$, $\mu\alpha\mu\alpha$, &c. We are not to go here into the Original Invention of Letters. The Hebrews give it to Adam; Eusebius and Josephus to the Sons of Seth; others to Cham; Abraham, Moses, Theuth, the Demon or God of Egypt; Menon, an Egyptian King; Callistratus a Samian; the Phœnicians, &c. See Herodot. 5.

With respect to the Rise of the Latin Tongue, there have been many Opinions. Joh. Goropius Becanus, a Modern, makes the Cimbric or German the Mother of all Tongues: As some place Paradise in Sweden. But there are Fanaticks in all Sciences and Orders of Men. One Cause he gives, is the Simplicity of it: But the Chinese has in this the Advantage, as Lipsius well observes; for most Chinese Words are of one Syllable; each, of different Senses, according to the Tone us'd in it. Many Countries have put in Claim to Antiquity: The Athenians had their $\alpha\upsilon\tau\eta\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\alpha$; the Thebans $\alpha\mu\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota$; the Latins Opici, (of Ops) Indigenæ; Caij, from $\kappa\alpha\iota$: So the Egyptians, Herod. 2. And the Phrygians, from the famous Rex of the Two Children, pretended to be the most Ancient: But Vives, in Aug. de C. Dei, 16. 11. derives that from their Education among the

the Gent. I see the Name Phammerychus. St A-
ben Ezra says, the Germans were the Capannites,
that fled from Israel. Had. Julius sceteb: aben
from Gomer; whence Cimmerici, Cimbri, Aricci,
say some, by the Scythia, from Asia to Scandia, land
the Cimbri, Cherfonese. From his Sons, Alche-
naz, Riphath, Thogarma, the Scandians, Riph-
ath, (i. e. the Samnata and Hæneti, who, like the
Nomades, liv'd in moveable Houses, like Waggon;) and
the Germans.

Ezek. 38. The House of Togarmah is, in the
Chaldee Paraphrase, the Province of Germany. But
this proves the Germans to arise from the He-
brews.

The Greeks betray'd a Tincture of this Vanity,
when they call'd all other Nations Barbarians: Their
Language certainly arose from the Hebrew; H. Cal.
de Sat. 1. 2. Clem. Al. Euf. and that was confus'd
at Babel; that is, Words and Letters were added,
chang'd, abolish'd, into a Number of other Tongues.
The Greek was one of them. Plat. in Tim. calls
the Greeks compar'd with some Barbarians, i. e.
the Eastern People, Children. He says, in Epinom.
that the Motion of the Stars was first mark'd by the
Syrians.

Aristotle prefers the Barbarians to the Greeks,
L. 1. de Coel. Pythagoras went to Egypt, and
Memphiticos Vates, says Hieron. Where Plutarch
avert, that He heard Oenuphis of Heliopolis; and
Clem. says, it was Sonchetus the Arch-Prophet. He
went also to Babylon, and the Persian Magi; and
was (as Clem. tells it, but does not allow the Fact)
Scholar to Nazareth the Assyrian, thought by some
to be the Prophet Ezekiel. See Jos. Con. App. 1.
Clement relates, that he was circumcis'd.

(b)

Plato,

A Plato, Democritus, &c. travel'd to Egypt, and the East. Plato is call'd to be the first of the Philosophers. Some think he deriv'd from the Scriptures; and Tertull. from Trismegistus. Diogen. Laert. says, that Thales, the first of the Greeks, was taught by Egyptian Priests. Some think he was of Phoenicia; Pythagoras, of Tyre; or Syria; Homer, of Egypt; (or instructed there, as all agree.) Zeno, of Phoenicia. Cyrene bred more Learned Men than Athens. That was near to Egypt, and this to Judaea. In short, the East was the Source of Letters. And hence, by the Hebrew and Greek, come the Latin; but immediately from the latter, as its Declensions, Conjugations, Construction, Phrases, &c. *prova.* Quint. Inst. l. 1. says, the Latin is very like the Aelick. See Jul. Sc. and Jos. Sc. in Festum. Ennius calls the Romans Greeks. Contendunt Græcos, Græcos memore solent fœs, Quod Græca Lingua longos per tempora trachis, Hos pavi.

See Plin. 7. Varr. Dionys. Hal. 1.

Verrius mistook these Verses of Ennius, as if the Romans spoke in Greek. Not so; for Romulus spoke in Latin: But that was almost the same; the Declension, &c. something varied.

With respect to the Latin Authors, the oldest are the Verses of Carmenta, and the Sali; Livius Andronicus, Cæcilius, Varro, Attacinius, Ennius, Pacuvius, Cato the Censor, Lucilius, Accius, Plautus :

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tus: — Terentius, Tullius, Tully, Caesar, Sallust, Livy, Virgil, Lucretius, Ovid, Tibullus, Propertius, Catullus, Horace, Sabinus: — Then Seneca, Quintilian, Quinctus, Alconius Padianus, Valerius Maximus, Plinius Secundus, Suetonius, Tacitus, Flavius, Justin, Agellius, Curtius, Columella, Vitruvius, &c.

And of the Poets; Martial, Statius, Juvenal, Persius, Silius, Lucan, Boethius, Claudian, Sulpitius, &c.

See the Preface to my Greek Grammar; and Isidor. Hisp. l. 9. Orig.

Scal. de Aet. Po. Lat. c. 1. tells us, That in the first Times, this Language, like all others, was an Infant: It grew up under Livy, Ennius, Accius, Naevius, Plautus, &c. Advanc'd to Manhood in Terence, Catullus, Tibullus, Horace, Virgil, &c. Declin'd under Martial, Juvenal, Silius, Statius, &c. And grew old with Serenus, Sidonius, Severinus, Ausonius, &c. It reviv'd after, under Petrarch and Philolphus; and flourish'd again in Politian, Vida, Sannazarius, Fracastorius, Palingenius, Aconius, Cerratus, Pontanus, &c. who may be reckon'd a Body of Second Classicks. To this Effect, Scaliger.

After all, the Flower of the Latin Authors are Virgil and Tully. The best of them have displeas'd some: Even Tully was revil'd by some of his own Age, says Quintil. l. 2. 10. as swelling, luxuriant, broken, unmanly; guilty of cold Jest, and too many Repetitions.

Some Faults are no Lessening to a masterly Writer. See on this Head, Jul. Scal. Joach. Camer. Frid. Taubm. Mart. Hain. &c.

With respect to the Copies of Latin Authors, they are Old or more Recent, MSS. or Printed. Many Faults have crept into all, by want of Skill, Care, and Honesty: Erasmus, and many others, have complain'd of it. The best are they that are most truly printed from the best Monuments and MSS.; and the best of these, are they which are the most recommended, by the just Connexion of Things and Words among themselves, and Agreement with others; by the Writing of the Author, of his Amanuensis, or some skilful Hand; by Antiquity, or the Marks of Age; by the Honesty and Credit of those that preserve them; by the fair Dealing of those that vouch them, and the Common Voice of the Learned.

With respect to Editions; the Accuracy of Editors and Printers, and the Comments of able Men, are the great Advantages; of Scaliger, Melancthon, Camerarius, Turnebus, Stephanus, Lipsius, Gruter, Casaubon, Taubman, &c. See Casp. Barth. de Lat. L. Epist.

But the MSS. and Printed Copies often differ: As for instance: The Common Copies of Prudentius, as they differ'd, so they have been set right by a Palatine MS. of that Christian Poet, communicated by Janus Gruter to Chr. Becm. As, for —
venerantes flore juventæ, vernantes, &c.

Here I must take Leave to deplore the want of Books, under which Men of Enquiry commonly labour; except in London, and the Two Universities. It is extremely to be wish'd, that this Disadvantage was made up by those, who only can and ought to be the Friends of Learning; in every County of this Kingdom, by a well-furnish'd Library, establish'd on a safe Foot; or by any useful Project to that Purpose.

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It is objected to Plautus, (as to Aristotle) and to others, That they use many obsolete Words, which are scarce, if at all, intelligible: This Objection is made by those only that do not understand those Writers: And yet more modern Authors make a frequent Use of Words, equally obscure, as the Vulgar Latin Bible; Ambrose, Jerom, Tertullian, Justinian, Pliny, Vitruvius, &c.

Some Words are thought obsolete, which are not so; as, *fuat*, *volupe*, &c. Virg. Ter. &c. Some are brought from the Greek into the Latin, which ought rather to be express'd by a Periphrasis: And Foreign Words from other Tongues are brought into the Latin, without just Reason, by injudicious Hands: As *Compassus*, an Italian Word, for the Compass; call'd improperly *Vorsoria*, from Plautus, by Hermod. Barb. So *Schorbutum*, a Danish Word: *comaxian*, Plin. Strab. *Oscedo*, Marcell. de Med. &c. and many more.

In writing Latin, a faulty Imitation of the Ancients, Tully, for instance, is to be declin'd.

To imitate Tully, is to write in his way of Thinking, Method and Language, with Regard to our Subject: Not, as Bembus loves the Practice, to Copy all his Expressions, when the Subject will not bear it: As when he calls the Scripture *Antiquæ Literæ*; the Holy Ghost, *Divinæ Mentis Aura*; *Excommunication*, *Aquæ & Ignis interdicti Pœna*; and the like.

Castalio abounds in this ill and affected manner: So do many foppish Imitators, or rather Apes of Antiquity.

It is necessary, again, often to use Words that are not in this or that Classick, or in any at all; if they be analogous to Classick Use, and allow'd by Custom,

But

But here, in every Stile, we must chiefly endeavour to be clear: that is, we use such Words, as are proper & copious enough to express the Thing, usual, and well order'd, with due Stops and Intervals. This last Part of clear Writing is so important, that Nicænon of Alexandria Son of Hermias, wrote Six Books long ago, in which he says, Quintil. 8. 2. Words that are doubtful, are Hindrances to the Clearness of Stile: So are figurative Words, if not applied with great Caution.

To find the Sense of an obscure Word,

1. Consult a Number of MSS. or printed Copies, or Quotations of the Word, in others, where they can be had.

2. Mind who is the Author, and what his Design, and the Rise and Occasion of the Word: In what kind of Stile it is us'd; and to what Art or Science it belongs.

3. Compare it with Parallel Places in the same Writer, or others: Observe the Context; and fetch in the Help of good Expositors.

For Purity and Elegance, that is, using (if possible) only such Words, as are us'd by the Classics, and are well chosen. See Laur. Valla's 6th Lib. Eleg.

Barbarous Words are against this Rule, i.e. such as are brought in from other Tongues, against all Reason, Analogy, and Use.

Shortness of Expression is another good Quality: But to be too short, is to be obscure. This is call'd Laconick, from the People that were famous for it. The Lacedæmonians answer'd a Threatning Letter, with these Words, *Εἰρήνη καὶ τροφή* (Peace and Food).

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Letter of the Angles, with one Word : and to another from Philip of Macedon, demanding whether He should come as a Friend, or as an Enemy : And to another from the same, Dionysius Corinth.

The last good Quality of Writing, that I shall mention, is Accuracy, i. e. Performing all with the greatest Exactness, as to the very Words, Letters and Points, by the Rules of Grammar, &c.

As to the Etyma, Pronunciation, and Writing of Words, with the Use of Figures, &c. consult the Lexicographers and Rhetoricians.

In writing, let him that will imitate the Ancients, propose to himself a Model, the best in each kind : As, for History, Livy, Sallust, or others, &c. not excluding what is beautiful in others, that write in the same manner.

As to Grammar in general, we are told by Quintilian, That to run into some Niceties and Punctilio's of it, is a dry Method, and weakens, instead of giving Strength to the Understanding. Therefore in this, and my other Grammars, I have taken in no more than is necessary to clear the Principles of each Tongue.

Sanctius has won the greatest Reputation of any Grammarian in these latter Ages : He went into the Secrets of it, especially of Syntax, or Construction ; which was less explain'd by Scaliger, in his Piece De Causis Ling. Lat. &c. He reduc'd it to the most Simple and Natural Principles, and settled a surprizing Analogy and Proportion in the whole Tongue. For this He was so admir'd in Spain, (where He was a Professor) that He was call'd

call'd the Father of Learning, and the Refiner
of Sciences.

This Work, intitled also *De Caus. L. L.* was
shewn at Rome by the Spanish Ambassador, (in
1625.) to Scioppius; who Copied after it in his
Grammatical Writings; as Vossius after did from
both of them.

This requir'd a particular Mention. The rest are
well known.



Miscel-

CHAPTER H. E. Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, written in Greek, is a Proof, that the Greek Tongue, even then, was of the largest Extent. *Eras. pr. in par. in Ep. ad Rom.* Gesner and Vives affirm, that the Spanish, Italian, and French, arose from the Latin deprav'd by the Goths and Vandals overflowing the Southern Parts of Europe, Gesn. in Mithrid. *Ec.* St. Augustin hints, that the Latin was then spoken commonly in some Parts of the Skirts of Africa, near the Mediterranean.

Macedon and Epirus, which did not belong to *Hellas*, spoke the Greek: For *Hellas* was bounded on the *West*, by the Bay of *Ambraeas*, and the River *Arachthos*; on the *North*, by the River *Peneus*; on the other Parts by the Sea, *Strab.* 8. It was spoke too in the *Egean Isles*, and the *Cyclades*; with all in the *Archipelago*. See above, in

my Preface to the Greek Grammar, Senec. consol.
ad Hel. 6. Plin. 5. 29. Isocr. Paneg. Lucian. di-
al. de Amor. Hieron. proem. l. 2. com. in Ep. ad
Gal. Strab. 14. Plin. 6. 3. & 7. 24. Val. Max.
8. 7. Gell. 17. 17. Aët. 2. 9, 10. Douss. Ilin.
Constant. p. 24. Scylax. Cariand. peripl. Jornand.
de reb. Get. c. 5. Strab. 6. Goltz. in Num. Magn.
Græc. Tab. 24. Galat. in desc. Callipol. Barrin,
l. 5. de Ant. Calab. Rocca de dial. Ital.

Among these, *Barrii*, who liv'd about 120 Years ago, says, that the Church of *Rossano*, an Archiepiscopal City of upper *Calabria*, kept the Greek Tongue and Ceremony, till his Time, and then became *Latin*: This among many other Testimonies, is a Proof, that the Greek has not long been extinct in some Parts of *Italy*. See further, *Ptol. Tab. 3. Afric. & Mela. 1. 8. Isidor. Orig. 1. 9.* But it is now supplanted by the *Sclavonic, Turkish, Arabic, &c.* About the Modern Greek, see *Bellon. Crus. Turcogræc.* It was corrupted before the *Turks*, in the Writings of *Cædrenus, Nicetas, &c. Garlach. ep. ad Crus. Turc. 7. p. 484.* And by a Mixture of other Tongues, beside the *Turkish. Zygomalas, Ep. ad Crus. Turc. Bellon. Observat. 1. 3.* Some Words have been mutilated, as, *Λκ*, for *μνδν*, *να* for *ινα*; join'd, as *αυδς*, for *αυ εδς*, *αυδν* for *εδς τα εδν*: Mispronounc'd; as, *η, ι, υ, οι, ε*, by *ι*, as, *οικθ, ειων, εδν, λυων, ιcos, icon, σιθι, λιπi*: And ill accented. See *Burrana, Coron. pret. Burdovixt. Ep. ad Chit. in l. de Stat. Eccl. p. 47.*

To the Account of the *Greek* Grammarians add this of *Matthæus Devarius*, Author of the Tract *De Particulis Græcæ Linguae*: He was of the *Devarian* Family in *Corcyra*, of the *Latin* Church, brought to *Rome* at the Age of Eight Years by *Johannes Lascaris*, and educated in the *Greek* School,

School, set up there by him, at the Order of Pope Leo X. and fill'd with Scholars from several Parts of the East. There is now extant a Scholium upon Sophocles, from this School or College. Then he was taken into the House of the Cardinal Nicolaus Rodulphus, as a Tutor to many bred up there: set over his Library, and made an Index to Eustathius upon Homer, for which the Pope gave him a Pension, and Pius V. after made him Corrector of the Greek Books in the Vatican Library. After that, he went into some other great Families at Rome, where among other Men of Note, Fulvius Ursinus, and Jo. Bapt. Rossetinus were his Scholars: He turn'd the Account of the Trent Council, and the Catechism of It, into Greek, by the Command of Pius V. His Treatise of the Council in Greek was printed after under Pope Gregory; and his Piece of the Particles was view'd by M. Ant. Muretus.

See Devar. de Partic. Ep. del. St. Ger. Greg. Gr. How. Ep. Breven. Enq. Nov. Math. app. fac. Ia L. Græq. Elucid. Hist. Gr. L. 1800 where are ample Materials on this Subject of the Greek Tongue.

2. L A T I N

The ordinary Bounds, (though they were sometimes pass'd,) of the Roman Empire, were to the East, Euphrates and Tigris; to the North, the Rhine, Danube, and Euxine; to the West, the Ocean; to the East, the Cataracts of Nile; and Mount Atlas.

In Britain the Limit was the Piss Wall, begun by Adrian, and finish'd, or rather repair'd, by Septimius Severus, Spart. in Had. & Sev. For the Beginning and Growth of Rome, See And. Fulv.

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Ant. Rom. 2. 3. Gall. 14. Strab. 101. in Dios.
 Hak. Ant. Ro. 2. Nepos. in Arab. East. in Chron.
 ad Olymp. 174. in Lip. da Mag. Ro. 3. 7. For
 conferring the Freedom of the City upon others;
 see Appian. Civ. 1. 10. Dion. 148. Tac. 1. 1. Elin. 2.
 3. Digest. 1. Tit. de Stat. hom. leg. in Orb. Rom. For
 the Use of the Latin in the Provinces. Schools;
 290. Digest. 42. 1. de iur. ind. Leg. dec. 1. Dion. 57.
 Hist. Rom. 2. 2. Tac. 3. Hier. in ep. ad Ruf. Tit. 3.
 Aug. Civ. Dom. 14. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

In the Third General Council at Ephesus, the
 Letters of the Bishop of Rome read by the Leg-
 gates in Latin, were desired to be turned into
 Greek, for the Understanding of them, Conc. Ephe-
 soc. 2. 13. Ed. Binn. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

affected by it: *Irish, British, Cantabrian, Arabic, Punic, Dutch, old Cauchian, Slavonic, old Illyrian, Greek, old Epirotic, Hungarian, Tezygian, Tartarian*: All these, except *Arabic*, and perhaps the *Hungarian*, were in the Time, and Six or Seven of them, in the Bounds of the Empire. See *Scal. Diatr. de Ling. Ew. Merul. Cosmog. part. 2. l. 9. & 8. Ortel. Fab. Fris. Or. Bert. desc. Hung.* For here the conquer'd were more in Number than the Conquerors: As also the *Gauls* than the *Franks*, the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, than the *Goths*, &c. which occasion'd the like, a fainter Impression on their Tongue, in those Parts: So likewise the *English* were more numerous than the *Normans*, which caus'd the same here; though *William the Conqueror* forc'd the *English* to teach the *French* only in Schools, as some record, and order'd the Pleadings and Laws to be in *French*, which continu'd a Custom till *Edward III.*

In the Time of *Ulpian*, under *Alex. Severus*, 230 Years before Christ, the *Fidei Commissa*, (see that Law, *Dig. l. 92.*) might be left in any *Vulgar Tongue*. That the *Punic* in *Barbary*, *Phenicia*, *Africa*, was not extinguish'd by the *Latin*; see *Aur. Vict. in Epit. Sept. Sev. Spart. in Sev. Antonin. lxx. Hieron. praem. l. 2. com. ep. ad Gal. Aug. de Civ. D. 16. 6.* (*Hippo* was a *Roman Colony*, so all his Audience did not understand the *Punic*) and *Serm. 25. de verb. Apol. & Expos. in Chrat. Ep. ad Rom.*

See *Afr. desc. Afr. cap. de Lin. Afr.* says, that many in *Barbary* still speak the old *African Tongue*.

That the *Gallie* was not extinguish'd by the *Latin*; see *Strab. 4.* (who lived under *Tiberius*) *Tac. in Jul. Agric. Lamprid. in Al. Sev. Strab. l. 14. ad med.* says only that some in the *Narbon*

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Province (the first Province there, and *Narbon* being a Mart Town, and the first Colony out of *Italy*, except *Carthage*) about the *Rhodsne*, for the most Part spoke in *Latin*. See *Vell. Pat.* 1. and *Plin.* 3. 4.

That the old *Spanish* was not abolish'd by the *Latin* (as *Marin. Sicul. de reb. Hisp.* 5. 4. affirms) See *Strab.* 3, & 4. *Marian. de reb. Hisp.* 1. 5. Why the *Latin* was spoken in *Bætica*; see *Plin.* 3. 1. *Vellei.* 2. *Strabo* 3. 1.

As to the same Fate of it in *Pannonia*; See *Tac. de mor. Germ.* *Paterculus* avers, that the *Latin* was known in *Pannonia* under *Augustus*. The common People every where spoke their Native Tongues; some only, as induc'd by Affairs, &c. us'd the *Latin*. As the common *Greeks* both under the *Turks* and *Venetians*, now speak the Modern *Greek*. *Bellon. Obs.* 1. 4. The like is in *Wales* and *Ireland* under us: In *Sardinia*, while under *Spain*, and other Places. And indeed the common People can hardly be brought to speak a foreign Tongue. The *Jews* convers'd with the *Chaldaans* 70 Years, and yet the *Chaldee* among them degenerated to the *Syriac*. *Augustin* owns, that the *Latin*, even in the *African Colonies* was imperfect, as the pronouncing *offum*, *floriet*, *dolus*, for *os*, *forebit*, *dolor*, &c. See *Gesner. in Mithr. in Ling. Sard.* *Rocc. de dial. in ling. Sard.* *Forcatt.* 1. del. *Isole nel descrit. di Sardigna.* *Aug. Ex. ps.* 123, 138, & 1. 2. de doc. *Chris. c.* 13. & tr. 7. in *Joan.*

The common Opinion, about the Rise of the *Italian*, *French*, and *Spanish*, is, That the barbarous Nations mingling with the Inhabitants, fram'd their Speech to one another, for the Sake of Intercourse, which form'd those Tongues.

the Five Western Languages. xxiii

If this be true, the *Italian* begun, *An. Ch.* 480, or thereabouts; and the *Latin* declin'd in *Afric*, about *An. Chr.* 430. when the *Vandals* entred it: As the *Arabic* came into it with the *Saracens*, about the Year 700 or 640.

Others think these Tongues arose from the first imperfect Command of the *Latin* among the Natives, (not from the Mixture of the barbarous People,) or the ill Framing of their Tongues to the Pronuntiati^on, &c. of the *Latin*: Which original Corruption was increas'd by the other Cause after. Before this, the *Latin* was deprav'd in *Rome* it self; *Isid. or. q. 1. Tert. Apol. adv. q. c. 6. Cic. de or. 3.* Old Writers mention the changing these Tongues into the *Roman*, not the *Roman* to them: And most agree that the Language of the *Northern Hive* was the *German*, which has no Affinity with these. *Iren. Exeg. Ger. 1. 31. Laz. Mig. Gent. 10. Gorop. or. Antw. 7. Gesn. in Mith. Rben. rer. Ger. 2. Leuncl. in Pandect, &c.*

OBJECTIONS.

1. *Plut. quest. Plat. 9.* affirms, that all Men then in a Manner spoke the *Latin* Tongue.

Ans. He means, that it was spoken almost in every Nation; that is, by some; but not commonly in any; nor justly, in foreign Countries.

2. *Strab.* says, it was spoken in *France* and *Spain*: And *Apul.* in *Afric*. And *Augustin* and *Cyprian* preach'd in it.

Ans.

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Answ. Strabo speaks only of Narbon and *Bea-
ca*; and of their Way of uttering this Tongue;
which though corrupt, was call'd Latin; as the
Spanish is call'd Romanza; and the French, just af-
ter Charles the Great, the Roman, by Nithardus, de
diff. fil. Lud. Pij. 3. Hippo and Carthage, the Seats
of August. and Cypr. were Roman Colonies: But
here they spoke corruptly, even in their Versions
of the Scriptures, and their Psalms sung in
Churches, says St. Aug.

3. Nothing very ancient is found in the Three
corrupted Tongues.

Answ. Learned Men wrote rather in the Latin;
and the Works of others may be lost; since even
those of the Learned are but few, that remain to
us. It is but about 500 Years, since Books ap-
pear to be written in the German and French, and
yet the Tongues were older. Tschud. desc. Alpin.
c. 36. Genebr. Chron. 4. 11.

4. The Latin, as now in the Italian, must be
debauch'd in Rome and Latium, by some foreign
Corruption.

Answ. All Languages are subject to change,
Quint. 1. 6. Fest. in dict. Latine loqui de verb. sig-
nif. (who liv'd under Augustus,) affirm, that the
Latin was extremely alter'd: And the Laws of
the Twelve Tables, made by the Kings and De-
cemviri, and publish'd by Fulvius Ursinus, prove it
further, Fal. Ur. not. ad Ant. Aug. de Leg. &
Senat. See above, Polyb. 3. So is the Columna
Rostrata, now in the Capitol, tho' much defac'd,
sacred to the Memory of the Consul Duillius, on
a Na-

the Five Western Languages. xxx

a Naval Victory over the Carthaginians in the first Punic War, about 150 Years before Tully. See Paul. Merul. Cosmog. Par. 2. l. 4. c. 18. Cels. Citad. de Orig. Lin. vulg. Ital. c. 7. thus inscrib'd.

Exemet. Leciones. Macistratos. Castreis. Exfociont. Puchandod. Cepet. Enque. Nanebos. Marid. Consol. Primos. Ornavit. Nanebous. Claseis. Panicas. Sumas. Cartaciniensis. Dictatored. Altod. Sociéis. Triresmos. Naneis. Captom. Numei. Naualed. Pradad. Poplo, &c.

In the later Latin thus ;

Exemit legiones Magistratus castris effugiunt pugnando cepit inque navibus Mari Consul Primus ornavit navibus classes Punicas summas Cartaginienſis dictatore alto sociis triremes Naves captum nummi navali prada populo, &c.

Our English has been wonderfully chang'd : That under Henry I. is scarce intelligible ; see a Charter given to London by the Conqueror, in *Holingshed*, at the End of his Reign.

The Old Tongues

I. Of ITALY.

See the old Inscriptions of Gruter and Scal. p. 143 to 146 ; and above. In Lombardy and Liguria, the old Tongue of France was us'd. See Var. Fest. Sero. Paul. diacon.

xxvi Miscellaneous Remarks on

2. OF FRANCE.

Here were many. That of *Aquitain* was like the *Spanish* then, *Cæs. b. Gall. 1. Strab. 4.* That of the *Celta* is the most remarkable; that it was not the *Greek*, nor *German*, see *Cæs. b. Gall. 5.* (writing in *Greek* to *Q. Cicero*, to prevent a Discovery,) and *Varr. ap. Hieron. in præf. l. 2. com. ep. ad Gal. and ap. Isid. l. 13. orig. c. 1. Tac. de mor. Ger. Suet. in Cal. c. 47. Hottoman in Francogall. c. 2.* deduces the *French*, partly from the *Latin*; and the *German*, *Greek*, and *British*. How it may be of the *Greek*, see *Perizonius de cogn. l. Gal. & Gr. Postel. l. 2. de 12. L. and others.* How from the *German*, see *Tschudus, desc. Rhet. Alp. c. 38. Goropius in Franciscis.* How of the *British*; *Tac. in Jul. Agr. Cæs. b. G. 6. Lbuid desc. Brit. Camd. Brit.* For the *Greek* in the *French*, see further, *Strab. 4. Isac. in Gloss. prisc.*

3. SPANISH.

At present, that of *Valentia*, *Catalonia*, and Part of *Portugal* is mix'd with the *French*. You have an Instance of good *Spanish* being good *Latin*, in *Mernl. Cosmog. 2. 11. 8.* The *Cantabrian* (in *Biscay*, *Navarre*, *Guipuscoa*, &c.) must be the Old Tongue. In the *Alpuzarras*, or Mountains of *Granada*, the *Arabic*, call'd by the *Spaniards* *Arawiga*, is yet retain'd: Just as the Old *Epirotic* is in the Hills of *Epirus*; the *Irish* in the *Scottish Highlands*; the *Welsh* in ours: And the purest old Tongues, in *Attica*, and *Arcadia*, hard Countries; *Thuc. 1.*

See

the Five Western Languages. xxvi;

See my other Grammars, and the Prefaces to them.

The Roman Learning was at first so inconsiderable, that Tully makes a Wonder of *Libera in Homine Romano*; *de nat. De. l. 1. De senect.* Virgil speaks of his Countrymen then, as skill'd only in War and Government, *Æn. 6.* Horace imputes this Rudeness to their Unacquaintance with the Greeks; *Epi. 11. l. 1.* who afterwards brought the politer Arts among them, *A. U. C. 555.* Hence the Terms of Grammar, &c. are mostly Greek. See further on the Roman Learning, Education, and Government, &c. in Kennet's Antiquities; at the End of which is an useful Catalogue of the Writers in the *Thesaurus Ant. Rom.* collected by Gravina in Twelve Tomes.

As to the ancient Criticks upon this Tongue, see the *Ant. Scriptorum*, Varro, Verrius, Festus, Isidore, &c. in one Volume; and *Mer. Cas. Comment. in Quat. Ling. &c.* For the Grammatical Part, Priscian, Sanderus, Scioppius, Scaliger, Linæus, Alvarez, Despanterius, Danisius, Charisius, Lilly, Babby, Walker, Johnson, Symes's Dissertations, *Nouvelle Methode Latine par Mrs. de Port Royale*, &c.

For the Classics, consult the Writers upon Rhetoric; and especially the French Criticks Bentley upon Horace, &c.

Of the POINTS.

These are not found in old Monuments or Inscriptions (except a Point after every Word,
(d 2) which

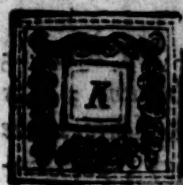
xxviii Miscellaneous Remarks on, &c.

which confounds the Reading) nor in old Books: Witness the *Tuscan Pandects*, which are extant from the Age of *Justinian*. What we find in *Tully de orat.* 3. & *pro Mur.* & in *Seneca*, *interpungere solemus*, &c. is not meant of these Points. What we said above of *Nicanor* in *Suidas*, does not imply that Points were then or before actually us'd. The surest Account of them is in *Diomedes*, *de pron.* c. 11. & *Cassiodor.* l. 1. *Instit. div. Lect.* & *Isidor.* *de or.* 1. 19: But they differ'd then from ours at present. Old Books, from the Age of *Asconius*, i. e. of *Claudius*, were divided by *Versus*, (as they were call'd) which were short Divisions or Sections. See *Ascon. Comment. Diog. de Arist.* & *Chryst. Plin. de Zor. Galen. Hieron. ep. ad Magn.* & *ad Dam. Justin. Nandect.* *Isidor.* *de or.* 6. *Hieron. Pref. in Isai. Prol. in Paralip.* By the *Cola* and *Commata* of *St. Hierom's* Translation of the Bible, mention'd by *Cassiodorus*, are meant only, Parts, Members, or Divisions; not Points: For *Colon* in *Demetrius* is a Part; and *Commata* in *Tully* are short Sentences, *Or. ad Br.* Hence that short Way of Writing is call'd *συντομία* by *Hermogenes*. See *Lips. de Interpunct.* For the other Heads proper to this Subject, and Enlargement upon them, consult the proper Authors. Much more also might be added to the Grammar; for which consult especially the *Nouvelle Methode* of *Mess. de Port Royal*, about Analogy, the Formation and Endings of Cases, Verbs, Syntax, Figures, &c. Names, Surnames, Way of ancient Writing, Points, Power of Letters, and the other Articles of Grammar.

HEADS

Heads of the Prefaces to the Four pre- ceding Grammars.

I. SPANISH.



*Knowledge of Tongues, Harmony of them,
Inconveniences : Spanish ; why first,
Foundation of it ; Sound ; best Dia-
lect of it ; when judg'd most Polite,
call'd Romanza ; first Tongue of
Spain ; Dialects, Portuguese, Mixture of Latin,
Gothic, and Arabic, Variety in it.*

2. ITALIAN.

*A-kin to the Spanish ; Music of it, Opera's ;
Refin'd, where best : Standard of Speech ;
Beauty of it : Softness, Length of Words ; Di-
alects : Difference Ancient and Modern ; Ori-
ginal of it ; old Hetrurian ; Academies in
Italy polish it ; Variety of Dialects ; Writers ;
Vulgar Speech ; among the Florentines.*

3. FRENCH.

*Last Provincial Tongue ; how these of the Latin ;
Reason ; Rise of it ; mixt with Latin, Teu-
tonic,*

xxx Heads of the Prefaces to

tonic, British; whence the British arose; the Celtic; French improv'd; Genius of it; imitated by the English; Standard; why the French excel in Letters; why their Tongue receiv'd; how it was anciently; Local Standard; mix'd; English of French; English more copious; Difference of Languages; Difficulty of this, and Dialects; Mistakes in Boyer's Grammar.

4. GREEK.

Parent of those before, and best in the World; modern Greek; Extent of the Ancient; this supplanted; why and where; Greek Letters like the Coptic; Use of it, and History; particular Points; Monkish Ignorance; Greek of Ruine; Corruption of it; Conformity of the German; how it flourish'd and decay'd; Teania; Javan; Cadmus; the Pelasgi before; Greek Oracles; Law-givers; Seven Wise Men; Homer's Rhapsody; Greek Poets, &c. Pythagoras; Socrates; Philosophic Sects; Historians, Orators, Seven Poets with Ptol. Phil. Spreading of Greek; by Colonies; Conquest; studied at Rome; Greek and Latin Letters the same; Greek in Gaul, Britain, Germany, Russia; the Jewish Writings, Syriac, old Testament; Philo. Josephus, &c. Greek in Hebrew, and Jewish Customs borrow'd of Greeks; Gothic esteem'd akin to it; Greek Schools; at Athens, &c. Accents, whence the LXXII had their Greek; Academy of Tarsus; Translation of the Imperial Seat; Greek declin'd; Dialects of Chaldee; Latin depriv'd, and others; Arabs turn

the Four preceding Grammars. xxxi

turn the Greek Authors ; others borrow of the
Greeks ; Ignorance of it : Story of a Monk ;
Greeks in Italy, why ; Grammarian ; Greek
reviv'd in France and Germany ; Dialects ;
Grammars ; Romans learn'd in Greece : Fa-
thers ; Poets ; Philosophers ; Historians ; fur-
ther Account of Grammarians, and Pronunti-
ation ; who restor'd it ; Proofs ; compar'd in
one Thing with Latin.



C H A P.



CHAPTERS.

- I. **P**ronuciation; Alphabet, Great and Small; Power, Vowels, Consonants, Diphthongs, Figures Numeral; Abbreviations, Orthography, Points, Figures of Words, Accent, Profody, Figures of Profody, 1
- II. Nouns; Kind, Number, &c. Article; Declensions; Irregulars or Heteroclites. Adjectives, Regular and Irregular; Comparison, 14
- III. Pronoun; Auxiliary Verb, *Sum.* Verbs Regular, Active, Passive, &c. in both Voices. Rules for Tenses and Supines, Compound and Simple: Remarks. Gerunds, Gerundials; Supines, Participles, Participials, 41
- IV. Irregular Verbs, Impersonals: Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Interjections. Particles, Idioms; Situation of Words, 77
- V. Syntax; 1. Concord, 2. Government, in each Part of Speech: Figures; Dialects, Specimen of Phrases and Proverbs, 88

A short *Index* of Foreign Words in the Five Grammars of the *Western* Tongues. 120

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A Gram-

GRAMMAR

OF THE Latin Tongue.

CHAP. I.
Pronunciation, Alphabet, Great and
Small; Vowels, Consonants,
Diphthongs, Figures Numerat, Ab-
breviations, Orthography, Points, Fi-
gures of Words, Accent, Prosody, Fi-
gures of Prosody.

THIS Tongue has no living Standard
of Pronunciation: so must be pro-
nounced by every Man, according to
the Manner of his own Tongue.
LETTERS, Twenty Four: A, B, C, D, E,
F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T,
U, V, X, Y, Z. B Small

Commonants.

Diphthongs, *ae*, *oe*, *au*, *eu*, *ei*: *a*, *oe*, are *e*.

au and *o* are the same, as *Claudius*, *Clodius*.

Add to Diphthongs, *ai*, *e* for *ai*, *e* for *au*, as, *ais*, *ais*, *muséum*, *inobédia*, *cuigum*.

C, *q*, *k*, are the same, as *cui*, *quoi*; *calendae*, *kalendae*: *H* is the Aspiration of the Greeks; *y* is *u*, not *i*; *x* is *cs*, *z*, *ds*. So properly there are but Nineteen Letters, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*; and *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *jod*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *u*.

C, *G*, before *e*, *i*, are soften'd, as *cera*, *cibus*, *gena*, *gigno*. *U* after *q*, *g*, *f*, makes one Syllable with them and the next Vowel, as *queo*, *languo*, *suesco*.

T before *i* and another Vowel is like *f*. I think *cuius* for *quojus*, and *cui* for *quoi*, *quar* for *cui*, prove *qu* to be only *c* or *k*, as *quero*, *leo*. So *pegu- niam*, *cancam* for *quancum*, *cotidie*, &c. in old Monuments. Some prove *H* a Letter by *Virgil*:

— *Falsus hyacintho*;
— *Colo*, *buc casta Silylla*;
— *Pati bymenaeos*, and the like.

Mutes, *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*; which cannot be pronounced without the Help of a Vowel, as *boo*. Semivowels, half utter'd without a Vowel, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *x*, *z*, by breathing, and moving the Organs of Speech.

Liquids, which are melted, or do not make long the Syllable, after a Mute in the same Syllable:

u, w, in Greek Words; *j* sometimes in the End is Liquid, as *istrata* (*s*) *nitore*. And *o* Consonant after *g, q, f*, as *lingua, lingua, fuallo*. *X* is *cs*, as *dux, dux, duxis*; *qs*, as *rex, rex, regis*. That *x, z*, and *i*, between two Vowels, are double Consonants: *i, n*, before a Vowel in the same Syllable, are Consonants; as *Jouis*.

K, T, Z, are not Latin. *H* in the Poets has sometimes the Force of a Consonant; it is set before Vowels, not Consonants; but after *c* in Latin, as *charus*. Thus, *Hieronymus*, of five Syllables, and the like.

Great Letters begin a Sentence, a proper or emphatical Name or Word, or a Verse; as, *Deum time, Henricus*.

Diphthongs are mark'd sometimes, as *Musæ*; or dissolv'd, as *Musæ, Piciæ*.

Abbreviations: *A. Aulus*, *P. C. Patres Conscripti*, *H. S. Sertius*, &c. See the End of *Littleton's Dictionary*, and *Corp. Ant. Script.*

Letters are Figures Numeral: *I, V, IX, X, XL, L, XC, C, D, M*; *1, 5, 9, 10, 40, 50, 90, 100, 500, 1000*.

ORTHOGRAPHY is true Writing. *Aldus* proves *i* should be written before *us*, in *aërius*, and the like; from the Greeks, and old Books: But in some we find *e*, and this is also just by Analogy, as *Ignis*, &c. *Acterso*, rather *arcesso*, for *oco*: *Artus* in ancient Books, now *arctus*: *Bacca*, not *bacca*, in some of the best old Writings. So *Benivolus*, *Blatero*, *Bracchium*, *Bucina*; *Castus* for Arms, *Cestus*, a Girdle; *Cetera*, *Causa*, *Cecidi*, not *cacidi*: *Cera*, not *cara*; *capi*, I begun, not *cepi*. So *Convicium*, *Culcita*, *Erbica*; *exsilio*, &c, with *s*; *Fecundus*, *felix*, *femina*, *fenus*, *fetus*; *Monumentum*; *ne* for *na*; *opperior*, to stay: *Parcimo-*
B 2
nia,

nia, Patricius, Pene, Pomerium, Pyadium, quatuor, se-pe, pio-pimentum, Sidus, Silva, solenne, super, subcisa: *Tofus, funtus, centum,* and the like without *p.* *Sexcent,* and *Sescent,* are ill compounded. These Readings appear in ancient Books, and the like.

Spelling is a right Division and Connexion of Syllables. A Syllable scarce ever exceeds Six Letters, as *Stipps*.

Here, 1. A Consonant between two Vowels belongs to the latter, as *a-ma*. 2. The former of two Consonants belongs to the former Syllable, and the latter to the latter, as *an-nu*. 3. Consonants, which cannot be join'd in the Beginning, are not join'd in the Middle, as *ar-dua*. 4. Consonants, which may be join'd in the Beginning, are join'd in the Middle, as *em, cy, dm, mn, phth, pu, pt, sb, sm, sp, sq, tl, tm, bd, z, pl, sc, tr, gm, gn, k*: So *xi*, as *di-xi*; *Pyra-cyon, Na-phiba, &c.* *P* is not put between *m* and *n*, like *Sompnus*; but we have *Sompnour, &c.* in old English, for a *Sumner, Summoner, or Apparitor*. *s* is not put after *x*, as *exolvo*; except in the Ancients, and modern Editions of them by Learned Men.

In Compounds, the Sound is to be sweeten'd, as *as* for *ab, oc, of*: for *ab, au, &c.* But no Change is made, where the Sound remains agreeable, as *obrepo*. In Compounds, each Part must be divided in Spelling, as *in-ers*: So in Derivatives, as *a-gmen* from *a-go*; *do-ctrina* of *do-ctus*; *fra-gmen-tum, &c.* Consonants are put in for Sound in Compounds, as *ambigo, redamo*. Each Letter and Syllable must be justly utter'd, without staying too long, or too little; stammering, or the like Faults in Pronunciation. *Fabius* gives a Remedy for the last, by putting a Boy to utter, as fast as possible, Words or Verses of the utmost Harshness;

as,

he, *ars, trident, iure, spinæ, præter, torrida, seps, frix.* & We pronounce by *æthæ*; the *French* *tus.* This we call a Fault in them; but each Country must pronounce the *Dea* after the manner of its own Tongue, tho' not with respect'd Accent or Prosody. And this holds in all the Dead Languages, as the only Standard

Points belong rather to Syntax: See my French Grammar, Anciently the Subdistinction, or Comma; was put at the Bottom of the Letter, and therefore so call'd: the middle Distinction or Colon, at the Middle of the Letter, the Period at the Head of it, as in Greek. A Comma is us'd one way to prevent an Ambiguity, *is confusa, collatione dissonant*. See my Greek Grammar, for

Apostrophus, Diacresis, Hyphen, &c. For Figures of Words, see my *Greek Grammar*: Add, that *ι* is put after a final Vowel, as *ted* for *te*; *Plaut*: Some in *est* after *neis* cut off frequently, as *ful-*

Etymology called by Tully, *Notatio*, turns on the Rise or Derivation of Words; but is not strictly a Branch of Grammar.

Accent (in Greek, Prosody) turns upon Tone, Breathing, and Time, or Quantity. The Tone is acute (´) which raises a Syllable: Grave (`) which lets it fall: Circumflex is made of both, (ˆ) or (˘). Breathing is rough, as *bamo*; or smooth, as *amo*. See my Greek Grammar. The Accents in Latin are not mark'd: But the Grammarians have some Rules for them.

A Monosyllable, long by Nature, is circumflex'd, as *pér*; else acuted, as *mél*.

A Dissyllable, if the former Syllable be long by Nature, has it circumflex'd; when the latter is short, as *Luna*; else acute, as *Sáta*.

of the Latin Tongue.

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Diffyllable, } Spoonless, as *ars* *arsus*
 Feet, } Iambick, as *arsus*
 Trochee, as *arsus*
 Pyrrich, as *arsus*

Triffyllable, } Dactyle, as *arsus*
 Anapast, as *arsus*

Moloss, as *arsus* Tribrach, as *arsus* Bacchiac, as *arsus*
 Amphicathium, as *arsus* Amphimacer, as *arsus*
 Amphibrach, as *arsus*

VERSE is made of just Feet: To know these,
 is to Scan. For Figures of Scanning, Synalapha, Ecclipsis,
 Synapsis, Diapsis, Casus, see only Greek Gram-
 mar.

Add, that *m* is short sometimes, not cut off;
 as, *Cosmum adeo honor*. It is found cut off be-
 fore a Consonant. *Lucret*.

S is cut off; as, *lustratus nitore*.

There is sometimes no Synalapha; as, *Cassanea*
hirsuta.

Heu and *O* are not cut off before a Vowel.

Synalapha is in single words; as, *Dij*, *de-*
inde, &c.

Ecclipsis cuts off *m* before a Vowel; as, *mon-*
strum horrendum.

A Triemimer is Lengthening a short final Syl-
 lable, after a Foot; as, *Pectoribus inhiante*.

A Penthemimer, after two Feet; Heptthemimer,
 three; Enneemimer, four.

Systole shortens a long Syllable, as *steterant*:

Diastole lengthens a short; as, *muliere*.

Antipodia puts one Foot for another; as, *Flu-*
viōrum Rex.

Apostrophus is sometimes in the Beginning as
 well as the End; as, *'st*: *men*.

There

A. G. R. A. D. I. M. A. R.

There is a *Dialysis*, or *Diaphe*, in *aurai*, *suavis*, &c. And a *Synaresis* in (*obare*) *pārētibus*, or *pārjetibus*; *Virg.* &c.

V E R S E

1. *Heroick*; *Hexameter*; or long; of Six Feet, *Dactyles* and *Spondees*; A *Dactyle* in the fifth place, sometimes a *Spondee*; as, — *ſcōis p̄ncrē p̄m̄tūm*; which is Part of a *Spondaic Verse*.

The last Syllable of the Verse is common, whether long or short; but sometimes is to be scanned with the Verse following when the former ends with a Vowel, *b* or *n*, and the next begins with *b* or a Vowel.

2. *Elegiack*; *Pentameter*; or short, thus:

Rēs ēſt | ſolliciti | plēnā tī mōris lāmōr.

First Part either *Dactyles* or *Spondees*; the following as in the Verse.

3. *Asclepiadean*, thus:

Mēcōnās ātāvis | ēdītō | rōgībūs.

4. *Sapphick*, thus:

ſām ſātis tēr rīs nōvis | atquē | dirāe.

After 3, an *Adonick*: *Fūſcē p̄bārētrā.*

5. *Phalencian*; or of 11 Syllables, thus:

Quōquō | diſſūgīās, pāvēns Mābilit.

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6. *Iambick*, or *Archilochus*, thus:

Sūs | ēt ip[s]e Rō[m]ā vīrīb[us] vīt.

This admits in odd Feet a *Iambick*, *Spondee*, *Dactyle*, *Anapest*: In even Feet a *Iambick*; seldom a *Spondee*. Odd are, 1, 3, 5; Even, 2, 4, 6.

It is *Dimetre*, thus:

ō cār|minū[m] dūlcār|nōtū[m]

Or *Trimetre*, or *Senarian*, thus:

Quī nōs | dāmnānt | sūt hī|trīā|nōs mālī|mī.

As to other Kinds, *Alcaick*, &c. see *Bond's Horace*, *Textor*, &c. *Cambrarian*, and the Commentators on the *Tragick*, *Comick*, and *Lyrick* Writers, *Greek* and *Latin*.

English Verse (Long) is of Five Feet; and is govern'd by *Accent* and *Rhime*, rather than *Quantity*. No odd Syllable receives an *Accent*, except the first.

First Syllables

1. A *Vowel* before two *Consonants* in the same word, or a double one; or before two *Consonants*, one at the End, the other at the Beginning, and sometimes both in the next word, is long by *Position*: As, *Mājor sum*: *Occultā Spolia*.

A short *Vowel* before a *Mute* and *Liquid*, is common; as, *pātris*: A long one, is always long; as, *ātrum*.

10 A G A M M A

2. A Vowel before another in the same word is short, as *Dēu* : Except in foreign words, in which it is, as the word requires, short or long : As, *Pierides*, *Niam*

i in the Genitive *iū* is common : in *alterius* short ; in *alius* long.

g in *iei*, Fifth Decl. is long : as *facies*, in *ei* short, as *rei*.

Fi in *fi*, if *e* and *r* follow not, is long ; as, *fi-ant*, *fieri*.

O in *Obe* is common.

Diphthongs are long, except a Vowel follows ; as, *aurum*, *præira*.

3. Derivatives are as Primitives ; *amator*, *amo*. Some alter ; as, *sedes*, *sedeo* ; *licet*, *lico*, &c.

Compounds are as Simples ; *lego*, *allego*. Some alter ; as, *innuba*, *nubo* ; *negro*, *neco*, &c.

4. A Perfect Dissyllable has the first long ; as *emi*. Except *fidē*, *bibi*, *dēdi*, *scidi*, *hæsi*, &c. *Proferunt* is short in *Caes.*

The doubling of the Perfect is short, as *pæpædi*. A Supine Dissyllable has the former long ; as, *lōtum*. Except *citum*, of the Second Conjugation ; *quītum*, *litum*, *itum*, *rūtum*, *rātum*, *dātum*, *sātum*.

5. These Prepositions are long ; *a*, *de*, *præ*, *super* : Except a Vowel follows ; as, *desiscent*.

Pro the Greek, by *super*, is short ; as, *propheta*. Pro Latin is long ; except *procella*, &c. *Pro-pago*, *procurro*, &c. have the first common.

Di is long ; except *dirimo*, *disertus*.

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of the Latin Tongue.

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The other Prepositions, except in Position, are short; as, *in*, *sub*, *super*, &c.

The Use of the Poets, call'd Example on Authority, is the Rule of Quantity.

Middle Syllables.

1. Long Increase of the Genitive, is long; short is short; as, *videtur*, *longum*.

2. *a*, *e*, *i*, Marks of the First, Second, Fourth Conjugations, are long; as, *amara*; *e* of the 3d, short; as, *legere*. *a* in *do*, and the Compounds, is short; as, *dare*, *circumdare*. Except *audas*, *ri*, in *rosa*, *ru*, in *Perf. Subj.* is short; in the Future, long; as, *amaveris*, *eris*. Or, as *Alas* contends, common in Verse.

Some Middle Syllables are common; as, *patavi*, &c. See the Poets.

The Penult of Latin Adjectives in *us* is long; as, *repensus*. Except *stans*, &c. and those from the Greek in *us*, as *myrtilus*.

See my Greek Grammar.

Last Syllables.

a is long; as, *amā*. Except *petā*, *itā*, *quā*, &c. and all Cases in *a*, except Vocatives from *Greek*, as *Thomā*; also Ablative of the First Declension, as *mu*, &c.

i in Numerals in *gint*, is common; but more often long.

e, *i*, *t*, as short.

u is long; *Loc*, *neg*, *dones*, short. *Pro*, *his* the Pronoun, and *hic*, except the Abl, are common.

12 A. GRAMMAR

E is short : except the Fifth Declension, and Adverbs from it, as *hic, bas, hic*. So the Second Person Imperat. Act. 2d Conj. as *da, da, da*. And Monosyllables, (except *ne, no, ve*) and Adverbs from Adjectives of three Terminations, as *doce*; and the Greek *u*, as *Tempu*. So *feru, foru*. But *beno, male*, are short.

I is long. *Nasi, quasi*, Greek Derivatives and Vocatives from *o* of the Genitive, as *Palladi, Daphni*, are short. *Mibi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi*, are common. So *uti*.

L is short. *vil, sol*, and some Hebrew words, as *Gabriel*, are long, if written by a long Hebrew vowel.

M is long. But *an* and *tamen*, with the Compounds, and *in* with the Compounds; words in *u* by Apocope, as *uden, en, inis, as tamen, an* by compound, as *Pelion*; *in* and *yn*, in words that are short in Greek; and *an* of *a*, as *Iphigenia-an*, are short.

O is common. Oblique Cases in *o*, Adverbs from Adjectives, Monosyllables, and *ergo* (for the Sake of) Greek words by *u*, as *utro*, are long. *Sedulo, mutuo, crebra, ferro*, are common. *Modo*, and the Compounds, short. *Cito, ambo, duo, ego, homo*, commonly short.

R is short : Cor common. *Far, lar, nar, ver, fur, our, par* with the Compounds, Greek in *u*, as *uer*, are long. Except *pater, mater*.

S is long. Greek with *as* Genitive, and the Accusative Plural of Nouns increasing, or Imparsyllabick, are short; as, *Arctas, Herbas*.

Es is long; except the Third Declension increasing, short, or flat; as *Miles*. *Pos* with the Compounds, *Aries, abies, paries, Ceres*, are long. *Es* of *sum* is short: So *pates*; and Greek in *es*, as *Naiades*.

It is short; except oblique Cases Plural;
 Tempus. For the present, and Nouns increasing
 long, as *Amor*, *Veritas*, &c. are long.

It is short, in Oblique Cases Plural;
 Or is long, Compar. super. as a Bone; *Crurum*;

CHAPTER II.

It is short; except Words increasing long;
 Nouns; Kind, Number, &c. Article.

Declensions; Irregular, or, Hetero-
 clites. Adjectives, Regular and Ir-
 regular; Comparison.

For the rest, see my Greek Grammar.
 Note, *Anisiani* us'd Substantively, is of
 all Genders; *Femur*, *Specus*, of Three.
 We read, *Spicus*, *spica*, *spicum*; and
Acinus, *acina*, *acinum*, Substantives;
 and the like.

NUMBERS are two, Singular, and Plural.

CASES are Six: Nominative; the Sign of
 which usually is *A*, or *The*. Genitive, *Of*. Da-
 tive; *To*. Accusative; the Sign of which is the
 same as the Nominative. Vocative; *O*. Abla-
 tive; *By*, *in*, *than*, and Prepositions serving the
 Ablative.

Some have talk'd of an Eighth Case, compre-
 hended under the Dative; as, *It clamat Cælo*,
 that is, *in Cælum*.

ARTICLE is a Pronoun, us'd in declining even
 in Tully's Time; but rejected by *Vossius*, as need-
 less for it,

Sing,

Sing.

Plu. in the same

M. F. N.

M. F. N.

N. *Hic, bat, boc.*

Hi, ba, bac.

G. *Hujus.*

Horum, harum, eorum.

D. *Hic.*

Hi.

A. *Huius, huius, boc.*

Hos, bat, bac.

V. *carer, wants it.*

carer.

A. *Hoc, hac, boc.*

Hic.

GENDERS are Five. Masculine, *Hic, He.* Feminine, *Hac, She.* Neuter, *Hoc, It.* Common of Two, *Hic, & hac.* Common of Three, *Hic, hac, & boc.*

There are in Nature but Two Genders, Masculine, and Feminine; and the Oriental Tongues have no more: The rest arise from the Propriety or Grammar of each Tongue.

SUBSTANTIVES are Common, as, *Homo, a Man;* or Proper, as, *Thomas.*

So Adjectives, as, *Bonus, Gradus, Quies.*

Proper Substantives are the Forename, Name, or Surname; as *Marcus Tullius Cicero.*

Greeks had but one Name, as *Alexander.* Romans sometimes four. Women also had a Forename and Surname.

The Cognomen or Surname, is call'd also *Ag-nomen,* in Ovid, Tully, and Prætor, a very old and approv'd Grammarian. Children had also a Forename, as *Marcellus.*

A word is Simple, as *Iustus;* Compound, as, *Injustus;* or Decom-pound, as, *Irreparabilis.*

What is call'd a doubtful Gender, *Hic vel hac,* is said to differ from a Common, thus: *Durus* or *dura*

dura Cortex, (d.) in the same Sense; but *Parent iniqua*, (c.) only in the same.

I. DECLENSION.

Regular Declensions, Five; known each by the Ending of the Genitive: The First, *a*; Second, *i*; Third, *is*; Fourth, *us*; Fifth, *ei*.

Words: Of the First, *Musa*; Second, *Magister*, *Regnum*; Third, *Lapis*, *Opus*; Fourth, *Manus*, *Cornu*; Fifth, *Facies*.

All of the Fifth are Feminine; but *Dies* and *Meridies*.

Neuters have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative alike in both Numbers, and those in a Plural.

Singular.

First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.
G. { <i>a</i> , <i>ai</i> .	<i>i</i> .	<i>is</i> .	<i>us</i> , <i>nis</i> .	<i>ei</i> , <i>ei</i> .
D. { <i>a</i> , <i>a</i> .	<i>o</i> .	<i>is</i> .	<i>us</i> , <i>us</i> .	<i>ei</i> , <i>ei</i> .
A. { <i>am</i> , <i>em</i> , <i>en</i> , <i>an</i> .	<i>um</i> .	<i>is</i> , <i>is</i> .	<i>us</i> , <i>us</i> .	<i>ei</i> , <i>ei</i> .
V. { <i>a</i> , <i>a</i> .	as Nom.	as Nom.	as Nom.	as Nom.
A. { <i>a</i> , <i>e</i> .	or <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>is</i> .	exc. some.	as Nom.	as Nom.
	<i>o</i> .	<i>e</i> , <i>i</i> .		

i Dative is of the First underwritten in *Greek*, which the *Æolicks* cast off, as the 5th Decl. het.

Plural.

Plural

First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
N. <i>a, an</i>	<i>e, en</i>	<i>u, un</i>	<i>us, un</i>	<i>es</i>
G. <i>arum</i>	<i>orum</i>	<i>um</i>	<i>um</i>	<i>um</i>
D. <i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>
A. <i>as</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>as, un</i> <i>as, is</i>	<i>as, un</i>	<i>as</i>

The Vocative as Nominative, and Ablative as Dative.

Note, First Declension.

Nominative also, as *elefant* Hebrew:

As *Aeneas*, *Anchises*, *Phaëbe*, *Adam*.

G. *as* | *as* | *a*. D. *a* | *a* | *a*.

Ac. *am* | *en* | *en* | *am*. V. *a* | *a* | *a* | *am*.

Adam *a*, and the like; rather *Adamus* *i*, &c. as is read in the Genitive, as *Vitæ*, *Pater Familias*, by an Hellenism: So *Latonas*, *Terras*, *Auras*. Liv. And. Neo. Virg. So in Gen. as *aulas*, *pictas*.

The Genitive Plural has a Syncope often; as, *Grafugenim*, for *Grafugenarum*. So in the Second, *Cimmerion*, or *Cimmerian*, for *Cimmeriorum*; and the like.

D

Second

Second Declension.

Nominative is *er, in, ur, us* and of the Greeks, *os, on, eus*, as *Dolos, Ithon, Orpheus*: as Attick, as *Androgeos* contracted, as *Pantheus*. So *Ocellus*. But also Genitive, *-ipodis*.

Gen.	<i>ei</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>con</i>	<i>V.</i>	<i>en.</i>
<i>en.</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>con</i>	<i>V.</i>	<i>en.</i>

Genitive Plural has a Syncope, as *Virum, Virorum*.

Here the Terminations *ir, ur*, come properly from *irus, urus*, as from *virus, vira, vir*. Hence *Querquetulana vira*, Pet. *Satur*, from *Saturus, saturatus*, Ter. Some add here *nihil* from *nibilum*, and that from *ne* and *bilum*.

Quinquatria is of the Second Declension, *-iorum, iis*, &c.

Again, in the First Declension, *Filia, Nata*; Dative and Ablative Plural, *is, abis*. *Dea, mula, equa, liberta, dua, amba, asina, famula, serva, socia, anima, domina*, &c. Dative and Ablative Plural, *-abus* or *-is*. Cic. Aug.

us Nominative of the Second makes *e* Vocative, as *Dominus, e*; So *os*, as *Legas, e*, if it makes *e* Vocative in Greek. *Deus* has the Vocative *Deus*; *Filius, -li*; *Genus, -ni*; *Mons, -ni*.

Nouns not proper, make *e*; as *Tabellarius, -is*. So proper Epithets, as *Cymbius, -is*.

Proper in *ius* make the Vocative; and anciently *e*; as *Virgilius, i, e*. Here the *e* was hardly pronounc'd, and so by degrees lost. Hence, says *Priscian*, the old Accent remains in Prose, *Mercari*, &c. tho' the Penult be short in Verse.

Proper names have the Genitive *i*; sometimes, as *Ter-ri*, *Chremi*. Cic. *Ter*. For the *Polish*, for *Mos*, *ois*, say, *Mau* *C*. Hence *Moses* and *Mosai*, *Mos* *is* and *Mosai*, *Mosai* and *Mos*. Tertull. See be-
low *Ulysses*.

Observe further, *Sappho*, Gen. *is*. Ac. *a*, and the like.

Some words do, and do not increase; as, *Se-rap*, *is* *is*. So *De*.

Nom. *Supellestis*, *is*. *Her*, *is*. *Feris*, *is*. *Carnis*, *is*. *Sanguis*, *is*. *Turban*, *is*. Nom. *Du-cis*, *Vocis*, *Regis*, *Gregis*, &c.

Names of Feasts make the Genitive Plural *orum*, as *Parentalis*; from *e* and *um* Nom. But the Dative and Ablative *bus*, commonly. *Me-mor* has only *memori*, Ablat. *Vesperis*, &c. used adverbially, are Ablatives. *Plur* has *plurimum* the Gen. Plural. *Sapientum*, and the like, is by Syn-copé for *Sapientium*.

Some make *um* only in the Genitive Plural, as *opum*, &c.; some *um* only, as *partium*, &c. *Ales*; Gen. Plural, *alium*. *Bos*, Gen. Pl. *bouum*; D. *bobus*, or *bubus*. Gen. Sing. *bovis*.

Some have the Accusative Plural, *es*, *is*.

Some Greek words have the

Gen. *os*, *is*, } Dat. *i*. Ac. *em*, *is*.

Some in *is* make in Accusative; and in *ys*, *yu*. The Vocative, *i*, or *y*.

Accusative Plural, *es*, *is*.

Themis,

of the Latin Tongue.

Themis; G. *idus*, } *da*, }
ies, } *in*. }
 So *Paris*.

Achilles, *cos*, } *V. Achille*. And the like.
is, }

Problema; Genitive Plural, *-atum-aton*. Dative and Abl. *-atis*. And the like.

Some have a double Form; as, *Ulysses-ei*; or *-es-is*, &c.

The Fourth is the Third contracted; as, *Manus, manibus*; *-us-ibus*.

U Nominative was anciently *us*: Hence the Genitive *Cornus, Gelus, Genus*. And some new in *us* were in *u*; as, *artus, artu*: Hence *artus*; Plat. Some in *u* were also in *us, um*; as, *Cornus-us-um*: And some not in *us*, were in *um, u*; as *os, ossum, ossu*.

Some are of the Fourth and Second Declension; as, *confus, -um*. *Anus* had the Genitive *anus*. So *domus*, and many others. Some the Genitive *i*, as *tumultu*, &c.

Some had the Dative *u*, as *fructu, vestitu*; by Apocope, after the *Eolick* manner, which takes *u* underwritten from the Dative. *Curru* for *curruum*, and the like, is by Syncope. *Iesus*, like *Panthus*.

Some have *ubus* the Dative and Ablative Plural; as, *Lacus, arcus, artus, tribus, specus, partus, portus, vernu*. Some add, *Acus, ficus, quercus*; but these want Authority.

The Fifth Declension had the Genitive *es, u, e*; as, *Vilius Dies, Cic. Munera Dij, Virg. Partu Die, Salust.* And *i*; as *fames, fami*; *fidus, fidi*.

For

Names of Mountains are in Nouns of Rivers.

The Part, Compound, and Derivatives of *Ar* are Masculine, refer'd to *Numerus*: Except *Ar* being a feminine Noun.

Names of Females given to Men, are Masculine: as *Mario* and on the contrary.

Proper and Commons, which belong to Females, are Feminine: as *Venus*, *Mari*.

Geographical Names, have that Gender the Termination requires; or else *Urbs*, *Regio*, *Terra*, or the like, is understood by Syllepsis.

Solus, *Agnes*, are Masculine; *Argos*, *Tybur*, *Prænest*, Neut. *Aurum*, both Masc. and Neuter.

Trees are of that Gender the Termination requires: *Arbor* is apply'd to them, if Feminine. *Abies*, &c. is Feminine: *Spinus* Masculine and Feminine; *Oleaster*, *Dumus*, &c. Masculine: *Rubus* doubtful, but more often Masculine: *Silva*, *suber*, *robur*, &c. Neuter.

Arbor, for a Tree, is not found with an Adjective in the Ancients, so its Gender is a Secret.

Hic Spinus, *Serv.* in *Georg.* 4. *Priest.* *Besp.* But *Vossius* denies it.

Hic Cupressus, *populus*, *ulmus*, *Em.* *Plin.* *Catull.* *Oleaster* is never Feminine in true Readings.

Add here, *hæc Eburnum*, &c. *hoc Pomum*, &c.

Epicenes, i. e. Masculine or Feminine, according to the Sex, are Names of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Living Creatures.

Words in *um*, whose Genders are not known by the Sense, are Neuters; as *hoc Regnum*, *hoc Glycyrriza*. So are Nouns undeclin'd, or that have all Cases alike; as *hoc mil.*

Basby makes the Ending the Rule of the Gender: *a*, of the First Declension, commonly Feminine; *us*, *r*, of the Second, Masculine; *um*, Neut.

3. *er, or, or, or* Masculine: *as, is, in, or, or* after
 2. Consonant; *id, go*, above two Syllables; in
 made of a Verb; Feminine: *as, is, in, or, or*
e, el, ma, Neuter. 4. *us* Masculine; *um* Neuter;
 5. *is* Feminine.

These usually hold; tho' there are some Ex-
 ceptions.

Lilly makes the Increasing of the Genitive the
 Mark of the Gender, in Three Special Rules, as
 he calls them.

First Special Rule. A Noun not increasing in
 the Genitive, is Feminine; *as, Carta, carnis*.

Except, 1. Many Names of Men in *us*, *as, Lica*:
Greeks in *as, es*; and in *a* of them, *as, satrapa*,
athletes, satrapa; which are Masculine: Except
charta, Feminine, &c.

Many in *is, is*, *as, verres, natalis*, &c. Masc.
Callis is Feminine in *Livy*; *Onus, Colis*, Masc.

Funis anciently Feminine: So *Crinis*. *Cass* is
 Masculine, but scarce found in the Singular. *Am-
 nis* is now always Masculine: So *Mugilis, Achin-
 cis, Cenchrus*, for a Serpent. So in *er*, *as, Venter*,
 in *os, us*, *as, Logos, Annus*.

Verris, not found in the Nominative Singular.
Lapis, Feminine in *Enn.* *Retis*, Masculine. *Semis*,
 Neuter, undeclin'd.

We may often fetch the Gender of the Primi-
 tive from the Derivative; *as, Ensis, Funis*, Masc.
 because *ensculus, funiculus*: Not *funicula*, *as, Prisc.*
 without Authority. From the Sex, Use, or from
 another Cause, *as, Urbs, Civitas, Terra, Tellus*, Fem.
 because represented in the Figure of Women, and
 thought to be (as it were) Mothers to the Inha-
 bitants. So *Arbor*, in the last Sense, Feminine,
 as Mother of the Fruits, &c.

Colos,

Colour:

width

Grief

Grief

Office:

exos, compos, &c. Adjectives.

... Ma

ACNE - Feb

Series No.

Sexes of Sex. Neut. in Plant. Liv. 26, 27, 8c

Specus, penis, of all Genders.

Further down not seen in the Henning. C.

2. These in *er, us*, are Feminine : *Mater, bu-*

mus, domus, ficus a Fig, porticus, tribus, natus.

manus, annus, ventus. So Greek words from *os*.

often; as, *Co/hu*. The *co* trochee is not infrequently

Names of Gems, Greek-Latin, in us, are either

Malculine or Feminine; with respect to 1136,
1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 18

solitus &c. From *Alnus* in the Ancients and E

Johns, &c. Fem. *Alms*, in the Ancients, and *Erasmus*: Masc but rather now Fem from better

Authors. Colus. Mafc and Fern. 4cns. a Fish

is Masculine; a Needle Fem; a Chaff Neuter.

Idus is Fem. Plural.

Some are Feminine in Sense, as *nurus* & others

by a word understood, as *diphthongus*, (*syllaba*), *E*

revers, (terra). low M. He pulled out of T. and

the following:

3. Neuters in *e*, as *mare*; *on*, *a*, *os*, *um*, as *bar*.

titon, pascha, mana, epos, &c. ouon : Lilies, from

Greek, as Hippomenes : In us, virus, pelagus, Plai

ral pelage. Vulgus, Malt. and Nept. but oitene

the latter.

Name _____

Names of Men in *um* are Masculine; as, *Hic Dinacium*, *Plant.* *Hic Othorinus*, a Woman so call'd. So, *Hic Eustobium*, &c. *Hic Nepthes*, &c.

4. Doubtfuls. *Talpa*, *dama*, but once Masculine in *Virgil.* *Canalis*, *fais*, &c. *Alcyon*, whence *Halcyones*, Fem. So *refis*.

Fenus, *Specus*, of the Third Declension, are Neuter; but scarce occur, except in the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative.

Ficus, a Disease, is Masculine, of the Second Declension. *Limo*, Fem. *Hic amas*, *pulsis*, commonly, *ferobis*, com. *Colum*, *ferobis*, Fem. *ferobis*, com. *atomus*, *cremus*, Fem. So *alcyon*, &c.

Lecythus does not occur in the Feminine. *Grosfus*, Fem. in *Latin*, tho' Masc. in *Greek*. And the Place of *Suetonium*, where it is with an Adjective Masculine, is amended in the best Editions. *Paradisus* does not appear in the Feminine. *Palumbus* is Feminine in *Virgil*, but often Masc.

5. Commons: Compounds of a Verb in *a*, as *Incola*. So *Senux*, *Chix*, &c. We read *naricole*, *toratrum*. *Ovid.*

The Second Special Rule.

A Noun, whose Penult in the Genitive increases sharp or long, is Feminine; as, *cruciatibus*. To this belong all Monosyllables increasing, (except the following) as, *Res*, *rei*.

Mulier belongs to the Third Special Rule.

Exceptions here. 1. Masculines, *sal*, *sal*, &c. In *n*, as *delphin*, &c. *o*, as *leo*, &c. *er*, as *crater*: *or*, as *conditor*: *os*, as *heros*: *us*, as *orient*, *libripens*, *libri-*

Strepipodia, *Strepia*, *Aggipia* &c. as *gigas* &c. as *super* : is, as *formosa*, *strepia*, as *hydropis* &c. as *aberrans*. So *form*, *formis*, *formis*, and many others in these Endings.

Sul is sometimes Neuter, for Pickle, velle Masculine. Pr. andently Feminine.

Pus, podis; Tripus, -odis; -opus, &c. Masculine.
Pib, Fem. Dep, Fem. in -ap, -Glia, gliris, or
gliris, is barbarous. Men sometimes *Fem. Seps, a*
Hedge, is hardly Latin, rather Seps. Gen. unci-
ently Fem. -Arbato is Feminine in Pl. Masculine in Plant. Gell. and the Greeks. Gen, des, ses,
Feminine.

- *Biden*, with others, is of that Gender which the Substantive has, that is understood to it, and *Biden* is an Half, and is undeclin'd, or borrows Cases from *Smilax*, Half an Aeneas. *Xiben* is Fem, in *Perfusa*: *Selenis* Masculine.

3. Doubtful. Python, a Serpent, is Mastino;
a City, Fem. Lynx, a Cat. Pl. Fem. in
Cicero. O reliquis dies, p. 64. H. also Masto

4. Common: *Parents, box, &c.* Commissions are they which admit an Adjective, Masculine or Feminine, in Construction; or are Common in Sense; as, *alumnus*. But some are of other Genders; as, *prophet, &c.* Fem.

The Third Special Rule.

A Noun increasing flat or short in the Penult of the Genitive is Masculine ; as, *Sanguis--inis*.

Except Hyperdissyllables in *da, di, ni, 3* go, which are Feminine. So *Virgo, puer, &c.* *Chlamys, &c.* Fem. *Cupido* is Masculine in the Poets, Feminine in Orators: *Bacchus*, Neut. *Baccharis*, Fem. *Pliny*. We tread *Mullen* *defensor* *Sponsor* *dit.* *Ulp.* *Ovid.* Fem. are Greeks in *ai, ei, ys*; as *Lampus, Cuspis, Othrys.* *Pecus, vitis.* *Lagopus*, Fem. *Hystrix*, Fem. but Masculine in *Claud.* *Tomax, formen, &c.* *Feni Atriplex*, Feminine and Neuter. *Macr.* *Plin.* *Pesto Varas*, Masculine and Fem.

2. Neuters in *a, en, ur, ar, io, put, ar*, *Problema, omen, iubar,* (Masculine in the Ancients) *secur, onus, occiput, &c.* as *cadaver, &c.* or *aquor, &c.* and *pecus* *opin.* *Pistomachus*, Masculine: *Guttur, murmur*, anciently Masculine: *Verber*, out of use. *Taber*, a Tree, Feminine; a Fruit, Masculine; a Swelling, or kind of Plant, Neuter. *Lucar*, Neuter. So *Spinter*. *Lower colla*, *Pliny*: *Tres fferes, idem.* *Canoni* *ch* *masculine*, *ris*, Neuter, *Cyp.* *Hir, &c.* *Abbadia*, Neuter, under clin'd; *Prisc.* *Nec calor metuo*, *Plant.* So *decor*, Neuter; *Auf.* *Arctotras*; *Bryspella*, Neut. *Hoc state, Non.* ex *Plant.* *Trim.* 3, 4. *Sc.* 3. is rightly *bac, on bac etatis*. *Douz.*

The Endings of the Genitive are so various, that a Dictionary must be consulted.

3. Doubtfuls: *Cinis, adeps, &c.* *Anas*, Feminine; *Culex*, Masc. or *Onyx*, a Gem, Fem. a Stone, Masculine: *Sandix*, Fem. commonly. *Syr*, Fem. So *Smilax, &c.*

4. Commons. *Homo, &c.* And Compounds, or Verbals; as, *iudex, conjux, &c.* *Somniger, &c.*

These,

of *Pacta*, and all Words doubtful or common, are rather of that Gender which is most used in approved Authors. Judge so of the rest.

COMPOUNDS are declined like **Simples**; as *Respublica*, *reipublica*; *Jusjurandum*, *jurisjurandi*. But *exanguis*, *exanguis*; *alteruter*, *alteruterius*; *senatusconsultum*, *senatusconsulti*; *paterfamilias*, *paterfamilias*; *Tribunus plebis*, *tribuni plebis*; *jurisconsultus*, *jurisconsulti*; *jurisconsultus*, *jurisconsulti*; *omnipotens*, *omnipotentis*; *adeodatus*, *adeodati*; *puerpera*, *puerpera*; *puerperium*, *puerperii*; *Marspiter*, *Marspiteris*; *Rosmarinus*, *rosmarini*; *Hon. Ode 3. 1. 1. Olfactum*, *olfacti*; *Pain 1. 1. 1. Olfactus*, *Col. Leopardus*, *leopardi*; *Bampr. Capitulum*, &c.

Cicero and *Catalpa* have *alterius utrum*; but *is* is now cut off.

3. HETEROCLITES, OF Irregulars.

1. Varying the Gender.

Pergamus, -a, Plu. Neuter. *Supellex*, *supellectilia*, Plural. *Rastrum*, *flum*, *franum*, *capistrum*; Plural. -i, and -a, Masc. and Neut. *Argos*, *Colum*, *Elysiu*; Plu. i Masc. *Nandinum*, *epulum*; Plu. i Fem. *Balneum*; Plu. *Balnea*, and -a.

Manalus, *Dindymus*, *Pangaus*, *Ismarus*, *Tartarus*, *Taygetus*, *Tanerus*, *Massicus*, *Garganus*; Plural, a Neuter. *Sibilus*, *jocus*, *locus*, -i and -a Plu. Masc. and Neut. *Carbasus*, -a Plural.

Note, *Pergama* is from *Pergamum*; *Rastri* Plu. is from *Raster*; *fran* Plu. of *franum*; and the like.

Add,

Add, *Delium, delin Plu. of delin. Indignu*
of the next, *delin Plu. of delin. Indignu*
Avernu.—*Plu. of delin. Indignu*
Elysum is properly an Adjective. *Celi Plu.* is
of *Celus*. Judge in like manner of other *Hec-*
clites.

Claflrom. Plu. - i Desp. as well as - *Bal*

2. Aptotax: having all Cops alike.

*Fa, Nom. Acc. Voc. ubi. Infer, Nom. Acc. Coram, gen. Plur. -ae, um, &c. Campi, frugis. Adj. or of frugis, frugis; or old Gen. for frugis, as crumidi for crugis, modis. Tempus, Voc. not, all Names of Number, from Three to a Hundred, as quatuor. Barbarous words; as, Noe, Adam: Letters, &c. alpha; Nuñteru Plural) as Scaphis: Satias, of satietas; damnas, (Genitive *damni*, of *damnatus*;) *exer, patis, bir, subtil, pondo, frit, git, &c.* Names of Towns in y, i; as, Dory, Illiturgi, &c.*

Add, *Opus, nequam*, and Technical words; as *Rex, Derivationum, & rego; Cherubim, Seraphim*, Neut. in Scripture and *Corydallum*. *Cherub*, Masculine Sing. *Cherubim*, Masculine Plural; *Hieron.* in Ezek. 10.

Add, *Hoc mamma, inapi*; *triste vale*, Ov. *Velle sum*, Perf. and the like. *Chorus, melos*, &c. *Mille unum*; *multa, -sum*. *Gras und Mart*, and the like.

3. MONOPTOTES: One Case.

Ablative, *Noſu, natu.* *Aſu*, is of *aſu*, Sing.
and Plural. *Inficis, nunci, dici,* *ſu,* *ſingula-*

permissu, despectu, famo, (famo is used, fame not now,) ambage, (but ambages, -gibus, are read.)

Voc. nullus: But nullus is in Cato.

4. DIPTOTES.

Foris, forte; (fortis-i-em, are read.) Spem, -te; plus, pluri; (plurem,-re, are read; pluri, Chur, and the Plural is whole, pluri,-a, &c.) Repetendum-dis; (refer'd to pecunia) suppetias: tantundem,-idem, (Acc. tantundem also:) Impetis-te, (impetibus, Lucr.) from impes. Vicem, vice; (vicis-i, are read) of vis, Plural whole. Verberis-s, of verber; Plural whole. Jugeris-e, of jugus, or jugs; Plural whole: Or of jugerum, -i, the Plural comes.

Note, Vas, vassi, -a-orum-is; Ulp. Flavius, -um-ium.

Add, Tabi, tabe; dica-em; (dica, Abl. Anson.) Chori-s; melos-o; vesper-ore; adventus-a; irrisui-u: ara-ribus; ora-ribus, and the like.

5. TRIPTOTES.

Precis (Dat. -i) -em-s; Plural whole: Opis (of ops) -pem-po; Plural whole. Pingis and dionis have not now the Nominative.

Add, Jovis, proceris, lapis. Vis has not the Dative Singular: Plural, vire, of viris-is. In these the Plural whole. Vis multus, Lucr.

Some commonly want the Vocative; as Pronouns: Except noster, nostras, meus, tu: Relatives, as qui; Interrogatives, as equis; Distributives, as nullus; Indefinites, as alter; &c.

Ador,

Ador, volage, cope, nusse, mussum, &c.
Tempa. Accusative, *quid*, *Albi*, *gu*, *ib*, *allum*, *iq*

TETRARTOTES: *Sordis, opus, ditioris*. Some place here, *Opis, precis, frugis, pecudis, vicis*, &c. For the Grammarians are not fully agreed about the Ranking of this kind of Words under their proper Heads.

PENTARTOTES: *Nullus, equis, aliquis, omnis*, &c. See *Walker's Explanation of Lilly's Grammar*; *Busby, Johnson*, &c.

16. Wanting the Plural.

These have it sometimes, and sometimes not. Proper Names, as, *Gallia, Gallia*. Corn; as, *Triticum*. Things sold by weight; as, *Piper*. Herbs; as, *Ruta*. Liquids; as, *Lac*. Metals, and Minerals; as, *Aurum, Sulphur*, &c.

Hordea, vina, musta, corae, fraga, farra, forum, defrutum, mel, mulsum, thus, &c. have only Three like Cases, Nominative, Accusative and Vocative, in the Plural.

Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, finus, penus, sanguis, (Plural in Hebrew) *ather, nemo, pudor, sopor, mundus*, (Dress,) *muscus, viscus*, Masc. *cester*, (Girdle,) *meridies*, &c. have no Plural. *Nemo* wants the Genitive, and Vocative Singular.

Pubes, salus, stultitia, and many other Femines, have seldom a Plural. *Soboles, labores*, and all of the Fifth Declension, have but the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural: Except *Res, species, facies, acies, dies*. *Speciorum-ebus*, are rejected by *Tully*, in *Topic*.

Talio is Plural in *Gell*. *Indoles* Plu. in *Pliny*; *Lues* Plural in *Prud*. So *Fames* Plu. in *Pliny*. Mind the

the Authors for these and the like, either wanting, or having Cases, or Numbers, &c. *Pix* has *pices* Plural: Some Neuters want the Plural; as, *delicium*, &c. *Gelu* occurs in the Plural.

7. Wanting the Singular.

1. Masculines: As, *Manes*, *maiores*, *minores*, (by Nature Adjectives.) So Names of Places; as, *Locri*: And many others. *Cancelli*, *lemures*, *penates*, have a Singular; *App. Liv. Natales* is an Adjective.

2. Femenines. Names of Places; as, *Theba*. So *Idus*, and many others. *Minx*, Pounds, has a Singular. *Antia*, *nona*, *calenda*, *idus*, are by Nature Adjectives. *Quisquilia* is obsolete. *Therma* is an Adjective; so *dra*. *Feria* has a Singular in Church Writers. *Inferia*, an Adjective. *Latris* Singular is obsolete. We read *Cuma*, and *Cuma*; and the like. *Grates* has but the Nom. An. Voc. Pl. Add *Gades*, *Tralles*, *Apina*, *Alpes*, and great Number of others.

3. Neuters. As, *Mania*, &c. *Lustra* (Time) has a Singular. *Iusta*, has a Singular in *Kal. Flac.* *Sponsalia* is an Adjective; so *effata*. To these add Feasts, Plays, Places, &c. as, *Bacchanalia*, *pythia*, *artaxata*, *baetra*, *lete*, *comitia*, and a Multitude of others.

Note, Some of these occur in the Singular; and others are Adjectives by Nature.

Pelagus, *virus*, *vulgus*, Masc. Sing. whole: Neuters are Triptotes Singular, and want the Plural: But some give *pelage* pl. to *pelagus*. Some in different Numbers are of different Senses; as *rastrum*, *fortuna*, *facultas*, *mos*, *opis*, *ades*, &c. And

some in different Genders, as *Calx*, *va*, *lira*,
acus, *unio*, *flau*.
 § Redundant.

1. *Eventus*, *Eventum*; and the like: In *a* and *um*; *us* and *um*; *a* and *us*; *er* and *um*; *i* and *is*; *a* and *as*; *a* and *e*; *o* and *um*; *io* and *u*, &c. See *Voss. de Anal.* I. 35.

2. Some Greek Words have Two Accusatives; as, *Panther-erem* and *era*. *Attagenem-ena*: So *Crater*, &c. *Cassis* is no Greek Word; and has the Accusative *Cassidem*.

3. *Gibbus*, *gibber*; and the like. *Cucumer* is made obsolete by *Vossius*. *Stipis* perhaps does not occur in the Nominative. *Caner* scarce occurs. *Pulver* is obsolete. *Puber* is an Adjective. So *or* and *os*; *as*, *honor-os*. *Es* and *a*, *is* and *is*, *is* and *bes*, *us* and *a*, *is* and *a*; *as*, *materies-a*, and the like. *Plebes* has *-is* and *-ei* Genitive. Many Greek Words; as, *delphin-inus*, *Ode*, *oda*; *Achilles*, *achilleus*, *Palamo-on*, &c. *Androgeo-onis* | *-os-o*, &c. *Propert*. *Dido-onis-us*, &c. *Dexter*, *dexteri*, and *dextri*. *Deus*, Voc. *Deus* and *Dee*, Tert. Prud. Plural, *Dij* and *dei*, *diis* and *deis*. Nominative *Anceps*, *ancipes*; and *praceps*, *pracipes*; Nom. *Pollis*, *pollen*. *Gorgo*, *gorgon*, *gorgonis*, *gorgus*. Add here, *Jovis*, *jovis*, *jupiter*, *jupiteris*, Prob. *Jecoris*, *jecinoris*: *Mansues*, *mansuetis*; Plant. *mansuetus-i*. *Impubes-is-eris*. Words from the Greek are declin'd like the Greek commonly, especially if they be unalter'd in the Nominative: *Horizon-ontis*. *Venus*, *Genus-eris*, of *Vener*, *Gener*, and the like. *Ligus*, *Ligur*, *-uris*. We find *pecus*, *pecuum*, *pecuda*. Cic. 4. de Rep.

Some

of the Latin Tongue.

Some are of the Second and Fourth Declension; as, *Laurus*, Genitive; and *is*, &c. *Pennis* is of the Fourth; for *pennis* is of *pennum*. *Lani* is not found in the Second. Add to these, *versus*, *arcus*, *tibus*, *tagus*, &c. Some are of the First and Third, as *Orestes*, *a*, and *is*, &c. *Pascha*, &c. Some of the Second and Third, as *sequeller*, *glomus*, *Perseus*, &c. Some of the Third and Fourth, as, *acus*, &c. Others of the Third and Fifth, as, *requies*, *plebes*, &c.

	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
Sing.	{	<i>Domus</i>	{	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>us</i>
			{	<i>us</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>us</i>
			{	<i>us</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>us</i>

	N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
Plural,	{	<i>Domus</i>	{	<i>orum</i>	<i>ibus</i>	<i>os</i>
			{	<i>um</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>us</i>
			{	<i>um</i>	<i>us</i>	<i>us</i>

4. ADJECTIVES, &c.

Adjectives us'd Substantively are of that Gender, which the Substantive understood to them requires: As, *Index*, Masc. (*digitus*); *bipennis*, Fem. (*securis*); *altum*, Neut. (*mare*,) &c. When the Adjective is Neuter, and has not a certain Substantive express'd or understood, it is referr'd to *Negotium*; as, *Triste*, *lupus stabulis*, i.e. *negotium triste*.

Adjectives of one Ending, have all Genders under it, as, *felix*; of Two, the former Word is Masculine and Feminine, the last Neuter; as, *omnis*, *omne*: Of Three, the first is Masculine, second Feminine, third Neuter; as, *sacer*, *sacra*, *sacrum*.

Some are Substantives in Declension, and Adjectives by Nature and Use, as, *Pauper*, &c. which Observation will supply. Some are particular in Declension; as, *hic campester*, *hec campestris*, *hoc campestre*; or, *Hic* & *haec campestris*, *hoc campestre*, &c. So *celer*, *volucer*, &c.

Some Adjectives are redundant; as, *bilaris*, *bilaris*. Especially from *Arma*, *iugum*, *nervus*, *somnus*, *clivus*, *animus*, *limus*, *frangum*, *cera*, *bacillum*, &c. as, *inermis*, *inermis*. And the like.

Vocative Singular Masculine of Adjectives is like the Nominative; But *us* Nominative is a Vocative; as, *Bonus*, *bone*.

Singular.

Plural.

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.	
N.	<i>Bonus</i> , -a, -um,				i, a, a.			So Voc.
G.	i, a, i,				orum, arum, orum.			
D.	o, a, o,				is.			So Abl.
Ac.	um, am, um,				os, as, a, &c.			
V.	e, a, um,							
Ab.	o, a, a.							

Bonus, first and second Declension.

Some make the Genitive *ius* only, and Dative *i*; as, *unus*, (which has no Plural, unless with a Word that wants the Singular, as *una Menia*), *solus*, *alius* (-ud Neut.) *ullus*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter*: (These Five want the Vocative.) But these were formerly like *Bonus*; as, *Neutri Generis*, *neutri Conflit*, *alix pecudis*. Var, Ter, Cic, &c.

Felix.

Felix Third Declension. Three Articles.

Sing.

Plur.

M. F. N.

M. F. N.

N.	Felix,	ices,	icia.	So Ac. and Voc.
G.	icis,	icium.		
D.	ici,	icibus.	So Ablative.	
A.	icem, ix,			
V.	ix,			
A.	ice, ici.			

So many in *us, es, x, us*; and *infans*; as, *Infans puer, infantes statuas, infantia guttura*, Val. Max. Her. Ov.

Sing.

Plur.

M. F. N.

M. F. N.

N.	Trifis, e,	es, ia.	So Ac. and Voc.
G.	is,	ium.	
D.	oi,	ibus.	So Ablative.
A.	em, e,		
V.	is, e,		
A.	i, e,		

of the Comparative Degree, *us* Neuter.

Melior; *-us*; Gen. *-oris*; Dat. *-ori*, &c. Abl. *-ore*; *-ori*. Plur. *-ores*, *-ori*; *-orum*, &c. This *om* was formerly of all Three Genders; as, *bellum posterior*. We read *pori*, and *pote*, with all Three Genders; the Ignorance of which, has corrupted many Editions of the Ancients. Toi *Felix addi- dices, bebes, sospes, teras, memor, uben*, tho' less us'd

us'd in the Neuter. Some Substantives are like Adjectives, as

Regina, *tibicen*, *coluber*, *Regina*, *tibicina*, *colubra*, &c.

Adjectives are properly of no Gender, but only are in Gender adapted to their Substantives.

For irregular Adjectives compare what is said of Heteroclites, or Irregulars, among the Substantives.

2. Comparison.

Degrees of it; Positive, Comparative, Superlative. Of *Durus*, G. i, the Positive, is form'd *durius*, the Comparative, and *durissimus*, the Superlative. Except *bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*, *maius*, *pejor*, *pejissimus*; *Magnus*, *major*, *maximus*; *Parvus*, *minor*, *minimus*; *Multus*, *plus*, *plurimus*.

Note, *Melior*, *quasi melior*, from *magis velim*: *Optimus* from *opto*, or *optabilissimus*. *Pejor*, *pejissimus*, or *pejor*, (perhaps) *pejissimus*, from *pejor*.

Major, of old *magior*, whence *magis*; or of *majus* positive, as *Dens* (*majus*); Or of *melior*. *Maximus*, by Sync. of *magnissimus*. *Minus*, an old Positive, from *parvus*, attested for *minis*.

Vetus-*terior*-*terrimus*. *Detero*-*terior*-*terrimus*. *Nequam*-*quior*-*quissimus*. *Citra*, *citerior*, *citissimus*. So *intra*, *infra*, *extra*, which has *extremus* also. So *ultra*. *Supra*-*terior*-*premius*, *summus*. *Post*, *posterior*-*terrimus*. *Prope*, *propior*, *proximus*, *proximior*, Or. *Pridem*, *prior*, *primitus*. *Dud*-*terior*-*terrimus*. *Sape*-*superior*-*issimus*. Old words, *citer*, *inter*, *extor*, *alter*, *superus*, *posterior*, &c.

Es makes *errimus*; as *puleher*-*errimus*. Some in *lin* make *linus*; as *Humilis*, *fallis*, *facilis*, *inilis*. *Agillimus*, *docillimus*, *gracillimus*, are referred by *Vossius*. Others in *is* make *issimus*; as *utilis*.

ultimissimus. It, with a Vowel before it, is compar'd by *magis*, *maxime*; as, *pinus*, *magis pinus*, *maxime pinus*. Note, *Dexter* makes *dextimus* & *maior*. (the old word) *maiorissimus*, or *maiorimus*; *sinister*, *sinistissimus*. But *dextimus*, *sinistissimus*, seem to be us'd for Positives.

Those of *dico*, *loquor*, *uolo*, *facio*, make *antior*, *antissimus*; as, *maledicior*, *maledicior*, *antissimus*. And this from the old Participles in *us*; as, *beneficiarius* Plant. So *beneficiarius*; whence *beneficiarius* anciently, and *beneficentior*, Lat. They are also us'd from *us*, as *miserificissimus*; Ter. Yet we read *miserabilissimus*, and *confidentissimus*, in Plautus. *Circus* has *agilissimus*, *docilissimus*; whence the Adverbs in *us*. *Imbecillissimus*; Seneca. *illissimus*, Col.

To Defective Comparison, add, *Inclutus*, *inclutissimus*; *agrior*, *agrior*; *agrior*, *agrior*; of *agor*, *agor*; *agor*, *agor*. *Novus*, *novissimus*; *adolescens*, *antior*; (*potior*) *potior*, *potior*; *longinquus*, *uior*; *pene*, *potior*; *meritus*, *meritissimus*; *sinister*, *terior*; *juvenis*, *junior*, (*juvenior*); *senex*, *senior*, *maximus natu*; *ante*, *anterior*; *nuper*, *nuperissimus*, of *nuperus*.

Substantives are compar'd; as, *Nero*, *onior*; *Poenus*, *nior*; *Linadus*, *ior*. Add some that want the Comparison; as, *Sacer*, *invitus*, *diversus*, &c. Or the Superlative; as, *Ingens*, *satur*, &c. Some are Comparisons alone; as, *Licentior*. Some Superlatives are Positives; as, *Proximus*, *imior*.

You see here almost all Parts of Speech are compar'd, as in Greek.

What is seldom found, should be as seldom us'd. *Veridicus* is not compar'd.

We find *assiduior*, *strenuior*, *egregiissimus*, *pientissimus*, } *Ipssimus*, *perpetuissimus*, *exiguissimus*, *piissimus*, } *Ovid*; *tuisissimus*, *multissimus*, *Cic.* So *arduius*, *arduiissi-*

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2



CHAPTER III

Pronoun : Auxiliary Verb Sum. Verbs
Regular, Active, Passive, &c. in
both Voices. Rules for Tenses and
Supines, Compound and Simple Re-
marks. Gerunds, Gerundials, Su-
pines, Participles, Participials.

S *aliquis* makes a Pronoun to be a Noun,
and to differ only from it in Declin-
ing. The Number of them is un-
certain. Some add *aliquis*, *omnis*, *to-*
tus, &c. Others, *alter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, &c.

It has Three Persons. The First, *Ego*, I;
Nos, We. Second, *Tu*, Thou; *Vos*, Ye. (The
Vocative Case is of the Second Person.) Third,
Ille, He; *Illi*, They.

All Nouns, Pronouns, Participles, (except the
aforesaid) are of the Third Person.

Ego and *Tu*, thus declin'd :

Sing.

Sing.

Plu.

N.

Ego

Nos

Ac. and Ab. me.

Sing.

Plu.

N. and V. Tu,

Vos, N. Ac. V.

G.

tui,

vestrum;

D.

tibi,

vobis, D. Ab.

Ac. & Ab. tu.

Sing. and Plu.

G. Sui,

Ac. se, So the Abl.

Nom. and Voc. carer.

Ille--a--ud. G. --ius. D. --i. Ac. --um--am

--ud. V. caret. &c.

So *Ille* and *Ipse* only *ipsum* Nenter.

Hic: see the Article.

Sing.

Plu.

N.

Id.

ea, id.

Ij,

ea,

G.

ejus.

eorum--arum--orum.

D.

ejus.

eius, or eis.

A. eum--am, id.

eos --as--a.

Ab. eo, --a, --o.

iis, or eis.

Qui, quae, quod. G. ejus. D. cui. A. quem

--am--od. Ab. quo--a--o; or qui of all Gen-

ders. Plu. Nom. Qui--a--a. G. quorum--

arum--orum. D. quibus, or queis. Ac. quos--

as--a. Ab. quibus, queis.

Quis,

qua, (except the Ablative Singular) as *quapiam*.
So *quisquis*. *Qui* with *libet*, *conque*; as
quidam. These have *que*, in like manner as

2. Auxiliary, or Substantive VERB.

VERBS have Three Persons, Sing. and Plural.

Indication. Present.

Sing.

Plu.

1.

2.

3.

1.

2.

3.

Sis

es

est

sumus

estis

sunt

I

thou

he

We

Ye

they

am

art

is

are

are

are

Imperf. *eram* -- *as* -- *at*; *amus* -- *atis* -- *ant*.

Perfect. *fui* -- *isti* -- *it*; *imus* -- *istis* -- *erant*.

Pluperf. *fueram* -- *as* -- *at*; *amus* -- *atis* -- *ant*.

Future. *ero* -- *is* -- *it*; *imus* -- *istis* -- *erunt*.

Imperative.

Sis

es

esto

est

sumus

estis

sint

es

esto

est

sumus

estis

sint

esto

esto

esto

esto

esto

esto

esto

Potential. Pres.

Sis

es

sit

sumus

estis

sint

Imp. *essem* -- *es* -- *et*; *emus* -- *etis* -- *ent*.

Perf. *fuerim* -- *is* -- *it*; *erimus* -- *ritis* -- *erint*.

Plup. *fuissem* -- *es* -- *et*; *erimus* -- *etis* -- *erint*.

Fut. *fuiro* -- *is* -- *it*; *erimus* -- *ritis* -- *erint*.

Infini.

except the Ablative singular) as *scribam*.
 Infinitive in *re* as *scribere*.
 Pres. Imperf. esse. Perf. Plup. fuisse. Future
 fore, or futurum esse. Part. pres. ens, fut.
 futurus.

Ens, with *ab*, *pra*, has *s*; as *absens*, *praesens*.

Verbs Active, in Four Conjugations.

1. *a* before *re*, *ris*; *amāre*. 2. *e* before *re*, *ris*;
docere. 3. *i* before *re*, *ris*; *legere*. 4. *i* before
re, *ris*; *audire*.

Neuters in *o* are like these Actives, except in
 Sense: So are those in *or*, Neuters, Deponents, or
 Commons, like the Passives. Some Neuters are
 in *m*; as *Sum*.

Amo, *doceo*, *audio*, and the like, are call'd Con-
 tracts; *amāis*, *amās*; *docēs*, *docēs*; *audīs*, *audīs*,
 &c. *Lego* is uncontracted.

Indicative. Present.

1. *Am-o*, *as*, *at*; *amus*, *atis*, *ant*.
2. *Doc-eo*, *es*, *et*; *emus*, *etis*, *ent*.
3. *Leg-o*, *is*, *it*; *imus*, *itis*, *unt*.
4. *And-io* *is*, *it*; *imus*, *itis*, *iunt*.

Imperf.

-abam *-as* *-at* *-amus* *-atis* *-ant*.
-ebam *-as*, &c.

So *legebam*; *audiebam* *-as*, &c.

Perf. form'd of the Pres. --o-i-ū-vi.

-i *-is* *-it* *-imus* *-istis* *-erunt* or *-ere*.

Ply.

Pluperf.

-averam	} ai et amos atis aut.	averam
-ueram		uueram
-eram		eram
-iveram		iveram

Future.

-abo	} is, it ; imus, itis, unt.	abom
-ebo		ebom
-am		am
-iam		iam

Imperative.

2^d Per. 3^d.

1. ^e ato	} et	} emus	ate	} ent
ato				
2. ^e eto	} eat	} eamus	ete	} eant
eto				
3. ^e ito	} at	} amus	ite	} ant
ito				
4. ⁱ ito	} iat	} iamus	ite	} iant
ito				

Potential. Present.

-em	-es	-et	-emus	-etis	-ent.
-eam	} as	} at	} amus	} atis	} ant.
-am					
-iam					

Imperf.

Imperat.

--are	}		}
--ere			
--ere			
--ire			

Perfect.

--averim	}		}
--uerim			
--erim			
--iverim			

Pluperf.

--avissem	}		}
--uissim			
--issem			
--iuissem			

Future.

--avero	}		}
--uero			
--ero			
--iuro			

Infinitive.

Present.	{	--are.	{	Perf.	--avisse.
Imperf.		--ere.		Perf.	--uisse.
		--ere.		Plup.	--isse.
		--ire.		Plup.	--iuisse.

Future. { *Amat*
Do&. } *-urum esse.*
Le&. }
Audite. }

Gerunds. { *-andi*
-endi } *do-dum.*
-endi }
-iendi }

Supines. { *ist* } *latter.*
-atum }
-tum } *n.*
-um }
-itum }

Part. { *-ans.*
pres. { *-ens.* } *Part. { -aturus } *furus.*
fut. { *-turus* } *iturus.*
{ *-iens.* }*

PASSIVE

Indic. Pres. { *-or* } *aris* } *atur* } *amur* } *amini* } *antur.*
{ *-are* }
{ *-eor* } *eris* } *etur* } *emur* } *emini* } *entur.*
{ *-or* } *ere* } *itur* } *imur* } *imini* } *untur.*
{ *-ior* } *iris* } *itur* } *imur* } *imini* } *iuntur.*
{ *-ire* }

H

Imperf.

Imperf.

--abar }
 --ebar }
 --ebar }
 --iebar }

Perf.

Amatus, doctus, lectus, *auditus* sum or fui, es or
 fuisti, &c. amati, &c. Plu. sumus, or fui-
 mus, &c.

Pluperf.

Amatus, &c. eram --as --us, &c.

Future.

--abor }
 --ebor }
 --ar }
 --iar }

Imperat. Pref.

1. are, etur, } emur | amini, entur
 ator, ator, } aminar, antor.
2. ere, eatur, } eamur | emini, eantur
 etor, etor, } eminor, entor.
3. ere, atur, } amur | imini, antur
 itor, itor, } iminor, antor.
4. ire, iatur, } iamar | imini, iantur
 itor, itor, } iminor, iantur.

Part.	{ Ama- }	Par. fut.	{ Aman- }
	{ Doc- }		{ Docen- }
perf.	{ Lec- }	in fin.	{ Legen- }
	{ Aud- }		{ Audien- }

PERFECTS and SUPINES, Simple and Compound, &c. And REMARKS on all.

I. PERFECTS.

First Conjugation. Simple Verbs.

As Present makes *avi*, *ui*, or *ui* and *avi* Perfect ; or *vi* : As, *No*, *nas*, *navi* ; *frico--ui* ; *plico--ui--avi* ; *juvo--vi* : *Do*, *dedi* ; *sto*, *steti*.

Second Conjugation.

Es makes *ui*, *ui--psi*, *fi*, *xi*, *di* : As, *Nigreo--es--ui* ; *sorbeo*, *--ui--psi* ; *mulceo*, *--fi* ; *luceo*, *--xi* ; *se--deo*, *--di*.

Pen-	{	pen-	{
Mor-		momor-	
Spon-		spopon-	
Ton-		toton-	

L or *r*, before *geo*, *fi*, or *xi* ; as, *mulgeo--fi--xi*, *Some ui* ; as *fleo--ui*.

Maneo, *torqueo*, *hareo* ; *mansi*, *torfi*, *hafi*. *Veo*, *ui*, and *xi* ; as *niveo*, *ui--xi* *Cieo*, *civi* ; *vico*, *vivi*.

Third Conjugation.

Bo Present has *bi*, *psi*, *ui* ; as *bibo--bi* ; *nubo--psi* ; *cumbo*, *cubui*.

Lo, ci, fi, xi; as, parco, parsi, and peperci; di-
co-xi. Do, di; as, mendo-di; mendo-xi, &c. tu-
do, tutudi; cado, cecidi; cado, cecidi; and the
like. Some fi; as cado-fi, &c.

Go, xi; as, pango-xi; before xi fi; as, sparo-
xi-fi. Some gi; as tango, tetigi, &c. Pango, in
Three Senses, has peti, popi, pavi. Ho, xi; as,
vaho-xi. La, xi; fi; as, colo-xi; vello, li, and
vult; pello, pepi, &c.
Mo, xi; fi; as, vomo-xi; emo-xi; pre-
mo, prexi; pramo, pxi. Na, xi; fi; as, lino, li-
xi, levi, lavi; temno, pxi. Gigno, pono, cano; genu-
posui, cecini. Po, pxi, pi, xi; as, scalpo, pxi; ru-
po, rupi; crepo, pui.

Quo, qui, xi; as, linguo, liqui; coquo, coxi. Ro,
vi, xi, fi, xi; as, sero, sevi, serui; uro, usi; curro,
cucurri. So, fui, fi, sui; as, laceffa, fivi; capeffo,
fi; pinso-sui. Sco, vi, sci, ci, xi; as, pasco, pavi;
posco, poposci; disco, didici; quiesco, quexi.
To, xi, fi, vi, xi; as, fisto, fivi; mitto, misi;
pato, petivi; sterco, vi; necto, nexui-xi. Vo, vi, xi,
xi; as, volvo-vi; vivo, vixi. Xo, vi; as, texo-vi.
Cio, ci, xi; as, facio, feci; specio, spexi. Dio, di;
as, fodio-di. Gio, gi; as, fugio-gi. Pio, pi, pivi,
pui; as, capio, cepi; sapio-pui-pivi. Rio, ri; as,
pario, peperci. Tio, fi; as, quatio-fi. Uo, vi, vi,
xi; as, statuo-vi; pluo-vi-vi; fluo, fluxi, &c.

More may be added to each Head.

Fourth Conjugation.

It makes ivi, vi, pxi, fi, xi, vi; as, scio-is-ivi;
venio-vi; cambio, campxi; rancio-fi; sancio-xi; sa-
lio, salvi, and sometimes, as others, both vi, and
ivi.

... ..

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The Supine has not the doubling of the Perfect; as, *intendi, tenguam. Dedi* has *datum*.

sum, tum, or both; as, visum, visum; falsum, falsum, falsum, falsum; or sum, as misum, misum. Ps, ptum, or psam; as, scriptum, scriptum; cum, cum. Ti, tum, or sum; as, flatum, flatum, verum, verum. Vi, tum; as, flatum, flatum. Lavi has laurum, laurum, laurum. Veneo, venum, &c.

U^o, itum, itum, tum, tum, ptum, ptum, sum,
tum, sum, sum--tum, tum--itum : As, domui--itum,
rui.

xi, ruitum ; exui-ntum ; socii-ntum ; miscui-ntum ; tenui-ntum ; rapui-ntum ; tenui-ntum ; mescui-ntum ; censui-ntum ; nexui-ntum ; patui-ntum ; carui, co- sum, and caritum ; alui, altum, altum.

Xi, Antio ; as, duxi-ntum ; Sicuti cast away n, as pinxi, pictum. Xi, non alio ; as, fuxi-ntum ; fxi-ntum.

SUPINES Compound,

Like the Simple ; tho' not entirely : *As of tansum, tusum ; ruitum, rutum ; saltum, sultum ; fa- tum, situm.*

Captum, fallum, iactum, raptum, cantum, partum ; sparsum, carptum, fartum, turn a to e ; as, incoptum. Edo compounded, has esum ; comedo, --esum and --esum.

Of *nosco, cognosco, agnosco*, have *cognitum, ag- nitum* : The rest *notum*. *Noscitum* is out of use at present.

3. PERFECTS of Verbs in Or ; Double Perfects, Active and Passive : Of Neuter-Passives ; Perfects borrow'd ; and they that want Perfects.

1. PERFECTS of Verbs in Or are of the latter Supine, turning *u* to *us*, and adding *sum* or *fui* ; as of *lect-u*, *lect-us sum*, or *fui*.

Deponents and Commons have particular Per- fects ; and sometimes two in two Senses : As, *or- dior, orditus*, and *orsus* ; *morior, mortuus* ; *tuor, ta- eor, tuitus sum* : Supines, *tutum* and *tuitum*, &c.

2. *Cano, juro, careo, poto, titubo, prandeo, pãteo, placeo, fufceo, venio, nubo, mereor*, have double Perfects, Active and Passive; as, *cano, canavi, and canatus sum*. So these Impersonals, *libet, licet, tadet, pudet, piget*; as, *piget, piguit, pigitum*.

3. Neuter Passives; *Gaudeo, gavisus sum; fio, factus sum*. So *ſido, audet, ſoleo, mereo*: But *maſtus* is thought a Noun by *Phocas*.

4. PERFECTS borrow'd; as Verbs in *ſco*. Inceptives; *tepeſco, tepui, of tepeo, &c.* So *veſcor, medeor, liquor, reminiſcor*, borrow the Perfect of *paſcor, medicor, liqueſco, recordor*. As, *Veſcor; paſtus ſum*.

5. Some want the Perfect; as, *Vergo, ambigo, gliſco, fatiſco, poſleo, video*. Inceptives; as, *pueraiſco*; and Passives, whose Actives want the Supines, as *metuor*; for *metuo* has no Supine. So those in *urio*, call'd Meditatives, or Deſideratives; as, *Iturio*: But *parturio, ſurio*, have their Perfect.

VERBS wanting the Supine; or ſeldom having it:

Compounds of *cado*; except *occido, octaſum; recido, recaſum*; and of *nũo*, as *renũo*: So *arceo*. But its Compounds have *ercitum*. So Compounds of *gruo*: So *lambo*, and many others; and Neuters of the Second Conjugation, making the Perfect *ui*: Except *oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo, caleo*; which have the Supines.

REMARKS ON THE

1. *Sim.*

Anciently, *Eſe*, *ſunt*, *erant*, *erant*, *ſunt*, *Tull.*
from *ſonari*, *ſunt* or *ſunt*, *ſunt*, *ſunt*, *ſunt*, as the
like Changes are met with.

Fui, *futurus*, *fore*, of *fui*. *Eſe* once for *erit*,
whence *erant* in the Twelve Tables; *ſim* is by
Syncope for *ſim*.

2. Active.

Verbs Neuter and Substantive are the ſame ;
and there are really no more Verbs, than Active,
Paſſive, Neuter ; tho' Grammatically there are
more.

Sanctius and *Scioptius* lay aſide all Moods, and
distinguish the Tenſes thus : *Amo Praeſens Pri-*
um ; *Amem Praeſens Secundum* ; *Amabam Imper-*
fectum Primum ; &c.

It is own'd, the Moods are us'd one for the
other ; and ſo the Tenſes. But ſtill the receiv'd
Method is readier than theirs. There is no Cauſe
why the Potential, Optative and Subjunctive,
ſhould be diſtinct Moods.

GERUNDS are indeed Verbal Subſtantives,
taken from the Adjective, or Participle of the
ſame Termination, and adding a Senſe of Ne-
ceſſity or Duty ; whence *pugnandum eſt*, is *pug-*
nare oportet.

EXAMPLE

Some

Sometimes they signify only the Action of their Verbs; as, *Cantando rumpitur angus*.

SUPINES are Verbal Substantives of the Fourth Declension, and have all Cases but the Vocative and Genitive.

Syncope happens in many Tenses; as, *amavisti*, *amasti*, &c. Some of which kind are peculiar to the Poets; as, *extincti*, *submisses*, *capit*; *prodixit*, *abstractis*, *divisse*.

The Future Indicative is often us'd for the Imperative; as, *Carabis, non occides*: And the Indicative Mood is us'd for the Potential; as, *Stetit: Movebat me, nisi opposuisset*: And the Potential for the Indicative; as, *Quem defenderim, non violare debeo*; for *defendi*, &c.

The Imperative Mood is rather a Variation of the Potential, and the Sense of both much the same, as also many of the Persons; in which there seems to be an *Ellipsis*: As, *amet*; i. e. *fac ut amet*. *Amato*, &c. is seldom us'd, but in the Laws.

The Tenses of the Potential have all a future Signification; and the Potential is us'd for the Imperative: As, *Nec illi Terra gravis fuerit*, Mart. The Imperf. Potential hath sometimes the Sense of the Present. The Perfect Potential is often us'd for the Future; as, *Aufugerim potius quam reddam*, Ter.

The Sense of the Future Potential is both of the Past and Future too, and is call'd *Futurum exactum*, when the Thing is future, and yet suppos'd already done; so that these differ: *Cum Romam perreptabo*, & *perreptavero*.

The Future Potential ended also in *im*; as, *edim*, *duim*, *ausim*, *faxim*.

Sanctius thinks the Infinitive is indefinite in Tense, as well as Number and Person: So that he solves by that many Places without an Enallage, which some think an unnecessary Figure; as, *Cras argentum dare dicitur*. Ter. *Dare* is not for *daturum*, but is in it self of all Tenses. There are many Examples of the like; yet still our ordinary Use may hold good of *amare* Present, and *amavisse* Perfect.

When a Thing is, and is suppos'd future, it is call'd *Futurum infectum*.

For the Future Infinitive may be us'd *fore*, or *futurum*, with *ut*; especially after *spero*, *puto*, *dico*, and the like: As, *Spero fore, ut contingat*: *Existimabant futurum fuisse, ut caperetur*; for *capendum fore*. Cæf.

3. Passive.

The Imperative ending in *minor* is now out of Use. Passives have an Imperative Mood, because the Disposition and Motive of a Passion is often in our Power, tho' the Passion it self may not be so: as *ametur*; i. e. *ita vivat ut ametur*; *docetor à magistro*; i. e. *verba magistri imbibe*. Some Moods in both Voices have no Tenses of their own, but borrow them; as, *amaturum esse*; *amatus sum*, or *sum*, &c. Verbs that want the Supines have no Perfect Passive. Those that have divers Supines, have several Perfects Passive; as, *lautum*, *lotum*, *lavatum*; *lautus*, *lotus*, *lavatus sum*. In the Fut. Infin. the Participle is often of no certain Gender or Number, with *iri*; as, *Graciam madefactum iri*; *datum iri Gladiatores*. Yet *amatum ire* is the Present Tense; and can only be us'd in the Infin. when it may be us'd in the Indicative; as *ire perditum*, because

esse *perditum*, but not *intellectum*, because we cannot say *esse intellectum*.

Additional Observations.

The Future Subjunctive or Potential is us'd for the Imperative, as *hanc noverit*, for *noscat*. Many Verbs in *eo* are of the first Conjugation, as *deo*, &c. Many Compounds unmention'd above, keep or lose the Vowel of the Simple, as *ablato*, *pertratto*, *tribelo* of *belo*, *amando*, *occulto*, *deiero*, &c. Verbs of *sto* form Participles in *rus* of *atum*, Sup. as, *præstaturus*. Cic. *Confuturus*. Luc. *Extaturus*. Plin. *Obstaturus*. Quint. *Futurus* is in Tacitus; and often should be there, says Gronovius, if not thrown out by an unskilful Emendation. *Lavaturn*, Sup. of *lavo--as*: of *lavo--is*, *laviturn*, *lauturn*, *lo--tum*. *Poturn*, by Syncope, for *potaturn*. *Sonatur* was anciently us'd; whence *sonaturus*, Hor. &c. So *cubavi*, Plin. Fab. *cubatus*, &c. *Domavi*, Flor. *domator*, Tib. *Tonavi*, *intonata*, Hor. *Vetavit*, Pers. whence *vetatio*. *Micaverit*, Solin. *Emicaturus*, Sen. *Fricaturus*; whence *refricaturus*, Cic. *Secavi*; *secaturus*, Colum. &c. *Neco* is hardly found uncompounded. *Enn.* in *Prisc.* *Hominem necuit*: (*nocuit*. Voss.) *Liceo* is passive in Sense; *liceor*, Active. *Cassus* is a Noun, as *lassus*, *fessus*: There is no *cassurus*. We have *valiturus*, Ovid; *jaciturus*, Stat. *prabitus*, Liv. &c.

Sorpsi, *sorptum*, are of *sorbo--is*. *Absorpsit* is in *Lucan.* but condemn'd by the best Grammarians. *Mixtum* was said for *mistum*, as *Ulyxes* for *Ulysses*; but rather in the old Books, *mistum*. *Prisc.* *Polluctum--i*, of *polluceo*. Plin. *Ardeo* is taken both actively and passively.

The

The Doubling of *respondi*, &c. is like the Greek Augment, whence *respondi* memorably, *respondi*, *pepugi*; as now *sefoli*, &c. *totali* from *tollo*, Plaut. *Spondes*, *spopondi*, for the Sound; not *spopondi*; *despopondisse*, &c. *Respondi*, Plaut. *desponderat*, Var. *Respondi* keeps *s*. *Nideo* is obsolete.

Luctum the Supine is not found; *Pisces* tho' we have *luctus*. *Pisces* is from *luctus*. *Pisces* has no Supine; but *Pisces* is from the Supine supposed. *Algeo*, *alsum*, (perhaps) whence *alio*, Cic. *alio*, Pliny. *Deleo*, of *leo*, Hor. *Oleo*, to finish, of *leo*; to grow, of *leo*, for which *leo*, (whence *Proles*, *Seboles*); to destroy, of *leo*, whence *oleo*. Perf. Comp. 1. *ui*; 2. *oleo*; as, *aboluisse*, Plaut. *adoleverit*, Virg. Hence *adolutum*, by Sync. *adultum*, and *adolescens*. *Oleum* anciently, whence *obsoletus*, &c.

Pleo is us'd only in the Compounds. Those of *oleo* rather make *ui*, *ium*; tho' sometimes *er*, *etum*. *Solui*, of *soleo*, Sallust. *Charisius* says, this Verb wants the Future; because we cannot be accusom'd or wonted to future Things. *Emineo*, &c. from the old *mineo*, Lucret. which is from *mina*. *Miseritus*, by Sync. of *miseritus*. *Census sum*, Ov. *Recensitus*, of the old *rocesis*. *Diffueor* wants the Perfect. *Passum* is of *pando*, rather than *pateo*. *Potum* for *fovitum*, *fautum* for *favitum*, *cantum* for *cavitum*; whence *cavitio*, Fest. *catus*, Hor. Cic. *cate*, Plaut. of *cavi*.

Many Words, not mention'd here, want the Supines, both Simple and Compound; and deviate in other Respects from the Rules: But the ordinary Uses of Words are agreeable to them, and those that are most receiv'd and approv'd. I give here a Specimen only of what may be view'd more largely in the Grammarians.

Fur-

Further, *Parce*, *serbai*, *serui*, of *seruo* is, Lat. But *seruo* does not approve it. *Clei*, of *clio*: *Glabo*, *glabrat*, *glab*, *glapram*, Voss. *Glupia* *Mehai*, *Plaut*. *Tine*, *tine*, of *tuo*: *Cum* anciently for *cuo*; as now, *jungo* for *jugo*. *Vinco*, from *vinco*: *vincere*, *vincat*. *Parce*, *parcai*, Nev. *parcitur*, Plin. *parcitas*, Sen. *parsum*, *parsum*, Liv. *Quisto*, *quisto*, of *quis*, *quico*. *Conscio*, *Prisc*. *Cris*, *exerco*, *Ving*. for *creatus*; or of *creca*. *Disco*, anciently *discitum*; *discitur*, Appul. *Novi* Perf. has the Sense of the Present.

G in *conoscere*, etc. is of *gnosco*, *gnosco*, Var. *Pasco*, *poscitur*, *Prisc* and others. *Exposcitum* *capit*, Sen. *Fatisco*, of *fatim* *hisco*, (whence *fatigo*); so has no Perfect. *Conquiescere*, from *conquiescere*, for *cuire*, *Fest* whence *conquiescere*. *Comminiscor*, *reminiscor*, of *miniscor*, or *meniscor*, *mentis*; *memio*. *Memiscor*, (in *memini*, *mones*, for *memio*) of *memio*. Hence *Mens*; as of *gens*, *gens*, *mons*. *Expergitus*, Lucil. Appul. *Expergitus* *sponte*, *expergitus* *ab alio*, Diom.

Iratus, like *frutus*, etc. seems a Noun. *Nasciturus*, Por. Lat. *Deseriscor*, of *fatisco*, has no Perfect. *Cludo*, for *claudo*, us'd by *Son*. *Sido*, *fid*, *Col*. But the Compounds of it have the Perfect and Supine of *solvo*. *Cando*, like many others, us'd only in Composition: So *sendo*, etc. *Pando*, *passum*, and *passum*, Plin. *Tendo*, anciently *tendi*, Perf. *attendo*, *attensum*, and *-tum*. So the rest.

The Perfect and Supine of *vado* is hardly found out of Composition. *Vasit*, *Ter* and *Mart*. Ed. *Al*. But others read *vasit*. *Illasus* is a Noun. There is no *illado*. *Comessum*, Sallust.

Frendo, *freudi*, *fressum*, whence *faba fressa*. *Recusum*, *Ele*. *Pependi*, etc. have often no Reduplication; *pendissim*, Liv. *tendisti*, Prop. *tenderam*, Sen. Anciently *obs* for *ob*, as *abs* for *ab*; whence

titum, Lucr. *Nat* not to *nat*; *Perfrax*, *perfraxus*, *sum*; whence *quasse*. *Flao*, *flavit*, anciently, whence *salus*. *Plaut*, *Plaut*, in *Liv* in *Pr* *Time*. Now *pluit*, *Liv*. *Rap*, *ratum*; whence *causa*, *cautus*, *Lut*, *can*. *Luo*, *lusi*; whence *divisus*, &c. *Se* *flu*, *fluvi*; whence *fluvius*: as *pluvius* of *pluit*. *Luo*, *lutum*, *Sup*. *luturus*, *Cloud*. (to *vob*). *Moriturus*, as of *moriturus*, *Sup*. *Oris* for *oris*, by *Syn*. *Oriturus*, *Hor*. *Orior*, *poior*, &c. are of the 3d and 4th Conjugation. *Sancio*, *sancivi*, *sancii*, *sanci*; *sancitum*, *sancium*: *Parcio*, *sancitum*, *sancitum*. Whence *farcimen*, and *farcitus*, *Cic*. *Salio* is read by *Syn*. *Salio*, *salui*, *salvati*, &c. See the Compounds. *Amicio*—*icm*—*ici*. *Venit*, *veni*, has no *Sup*. *Nupturio*—*ori*. *Parturio*, *ofurio*, *nupturio*, have no *Supine*. *Comperior* has no *Perf*. *Irraucuerit*, *Tull*. *Irrauferit*, *Prisc*. *Irrauferit*, *Lucili*. *Septio*, *Liv*. *Salire*, in some Copies of *Virg*. *Diom*. *Prisc*. *Perio*, *ferii*, *Char*. *Hensi*, *Var*. *Hausum*, *hausurus*, *Virg*. *Amicio*, *amiciti* sometimes. *Venit* eo; hence *venio*, *ad venant*; as *mercaturus ire*, for *ad mercaturus*, *Plaut*. Therefore *venio* has no *Supine*; for *Supines* are of *Verbs*, not *Verbs* of *Supines*. *Oppertus* of *oppertior*, *Plaut*. *Metior*, *mensus*, or *metitus sum*: Hence *demetitus*, *Cic*. but *demetatus* in the best Copies.

This Taste of the various Formation of Words was necessary, to let the younger Reader into the Old Latin, the different Language of Authors, the reading old MSS. Editions, Inscriptions, Coins, &c. the Analogy of Words, the Adjustment and Reconcilement of Readings; and give him some Insight in the Art of Criticism. Before we close this Chapter, we must take further Notice of the Conjugations, and the Nature of Verbs, Gerunds,

Notes on the CONJUGATIONS.

1. Some Verbs, in different Senses, are of the first or third Conjugation, as, *aggere, appello, collo, ago, spero, obsecro, spero, mendo, victo, &c.* as is. Some differ in Quantity, as *dico-es, dico-is*: Add *colo, pado, &c.* Some keep the Sense, and vary the Conjug. as *cico-es, cico-is*; *caro-es, caro-is*. So *laet-es, laet-is*; *radio-ir-es, radio-ir-is*; *monior-ari-ir-is*, antique, &c. So the Compounds, as *intueor, intuer, &c.* *Orior, potior*, in the Infin. are always *-iri*: *Orior*, in the Indic. is now always of the 3d Conj. *Potior* is found in the Poets, in both 3d and 4th Conj. But *potior* is more in use among them.

2. Different Verbs have the same Perfect, as *confisto, consisto, confini*; so the like, *Fulgeo, fulcio, fulsi*; *ago, toro, acui, &c.* and the same Supine; as *Pando, patior, passum*; *vinco, vivo, victum*; *Cresco, cerno, cretum*; and many others.

A Word is better or worse, as it is more or less us'd by the best Writers in or near the Augustan Age.

Of the Nature of VERBS, &c.

Any Word is a Verb (*Kerbum*) but those above are strictly so call'd. In the Moods and Tenses the Ending chiefly is to be munded, as also in the Declensions of Nouns; and this holds in all Tongues. If a Verb in *o* will not take *t*, it is Nenter; if it will, Active: If a Verb in *o* may cast away *t*, it is Passive; if not, Deponent or Common; if the Sense of it be both Active and

Passive Signification, in other us'd. So that in Grammar Verbs are compounded under Deponents, Deliberatives, and the like. Many Verbs Deponents ended anciently in *or*, as *colligor*, *olligor*, &c.

Note here, The Glanks are distinguished from those we now call Ancient, for the latter are they that follow a way of speaking, that is not now commonly receiv'd: The former are the present Standard of speaking and Writing.

Ending, *alligor*, *olligor*, or *colligor*, or *plexor*, or *miseror*, or *remisacor*, or, &c. Aug. *Palan*, *Formica*, *fornica*, *amara*, &c. *Yax*, and many others.

The Imperative has a double Present, *veni*, *venitor*, and borrows a Perfect of the Subjunctive, as *feceris*, for *fac*. *Priscus* thinks these Passives *Dilectus*, *præcatus*, &c. and the like, are the Perfect Imperative Passives. This Mood is call'd Periphrastic, Suppositive, Hortative, from the Sense in which it is often us'd. *Linacur* thinks the Potential, Optative, and Subjunctive Moods have five distinct Tenses in the same Words. The Present Potential has (as above) often a Future Sense, as *amam*, *aliquando tecum loquar*.

These Three Moods agree therefore in Voice, but differ in Sense and Signs. *Amatus*, *fui*, means a Time just past, *amatus*, *fui*, one past longer. The Future Tense is call'd by some the Promissive Mood, from one Sense of it, that of promising. We have mention'd Compounds, whole Simplex are out of use, as *confucia*, *admiror*, *intelligo*, *congruo*, &c. Some are from the Greeks, as *percella* of *celo*. Some Verbs mean to begin, and are call'd by Kall, Meditatives and Augmentatives; by others, Inceptive or Lachotives, as *calesco*. Most of these are often us'd for Primitives, as

conspicisci. Frequentatives end in *to*, *so*, *ro*, *tor*, as *visito*, *scitor*, &c. Some are called Apparatives, as *sodico*, and the like. Desideratives, or Verbs of Desire and Want, often end in *urio*, as *esurio*. Diminutives in *la*, *so*, as *forbillo*, *pitillo*. Imitatives in *so*, as *parisso*, *plumbisso*. The Latins do not like this Form so well, therefore for *Gracisso*, they say *Gracior*. Hence *cornicor*, *valpinor*, *bacchor*.

The Subjunctive may be reliev'd by other Moods, as *later quod venerim*, *non venisse*: *dignus ut legatur*, *legi*.

Verbs are compounded with Nouns, as *belligera*; Verbs, as *calescacio*; Adverbs, as *benefacio*; Prepositions, as *advenio*. They change often the Kind or Conjugation of the Simple, or both, as *reddere*, *incumbere*, *execror*, *aspernor*. *Apiscor* has *aperui*, Tac. *Exerior*, &c. of *exigere*, not *pario*. *Impedire*, &c. of *impes*, &c. Perhaps *conruo*, *irruo*, are corrupted of *conruo*, *irruo*. *Obliviscor*, of *obliviscor*, or of *obliuo*, *obliui*: *oblivio*, &c. Inceptives are of the 2d Present, as *labas*, *labasco*; but *putisco*, of *puteo*: *fruscor*, of *fruis*; *miserescit*, of *miseres*; *bisco* for *biasco*, of *bias*: Some of Nouns perhaps, as *sylvesco* of *sylva*, or *sylva*, and many others. All Inceptives are of the 3d Conj. as *labascere*. Verbs Frequentative are of the Supine, as *jaclam--u*, *jacto*, *jaclito*: With a Change sometime, as *clamat*, *clamito*; unless the old Word was *clamo*, *is--itum*. Some of the 2d Person Indic. Pres. as *agis*, *agito*. Frequentatives are of the first Conj. except *viso*. Desideratives are of the Supine, adding *rio*, as *esu*, *esurio*. They are of the 4th Conjugation. Some are of Nouns, as *syllaturio*. Some in *rio* are not Desideratives; and some that are so are not in *rio*; as *scaturio*, *ligurio*, *captio*. Some in *lo* seem to put off the diminutive Sense, as *refocillo*.

These Gerunds therefore are Active or Passive
-to be used as such they are ex-
-actly like Verbs. **U N D E** as
-Signify sometimes passively, as, *ad discendum*
-facile; that is, it is easy to learn. *Sandius, Scioppius,*
-*Rossius*, make them Verbal Adjectives, keeping
the Construction of the Verb.

Nom. *Dicendum*, *est*.

Gen. *Dicendi*, *consequi*.

Acc. *Ad dicendum*.

Abl. *Dicendo*, *consequi*.

These, as Adjectives, agree with the Infinitive
understood: Thus, *pugnandum est pugnare*; i. e.
pugnanda est pugna: *pugnandum est pugnare*; i. e. *pug-*
nare pugnam: Like *pugnatio pugnam*; or, *factio hanc*
rem: Or thus, *tempus videndi Luna*; *tempus viden-*
di videre Luna; or, *visendi Luna*. But some think
this absurd; and that the Gerund is indeed a Sub-
stantive, which is more reasonable: For Neuter
Adjectives are often Substantives in this and other
Tongues. So that *pugnandum est*, is only *pugnare*
oportet, or *pugna est*, with a Signification of Ne-
cessity added to it. *Redeundum est domum*, like *re-*
dicto domum, *Cæsar*. *Tempus videndi luxa*, *visendi*
luna: Like *querela hominum frontis tua*, *Cicero* and
orbitate reipublica virorum, *id.* We say, speaking
of a Woman, *videndi tui*, not *videnda*: for Pro-
nouns Substantive do not admit an Adjective.
Thus, *ejus videndi cupidus*, *Terentius*. *Spem placandi tui*,
Ovidius. So that *amandi sunt boni*, is better than
amandum est bonis: Because Verbal Nouns in the
purer Times had not so much the Construction of
their Verbs.

These

These Gerunds therefore are Active or Passive, as the Infin. and Nouns are; which they are explain'd : as *talis fando*, in *fando*, actively ; and *vivendo*, in *ad vitam vivendam*, passively. *Habendo* and *habenda*, Latr. i. e. *domum habentem* : all imperishable Things ; and *invenit*, not so imperishable. *Urit videndo* ; in *videndo*, briefly, and *vivendo* ; and the like.

See Serv. Manu. *Am. Serv. Manu.*

So that the Use of the ~~General~~ formerly was different from the present Use, and confirm O-
pinion of them. northscott LA 20A

Ad. Dicendo, confitetur.
Acc. Ad dicendum.

SUPPLEMENT

The following are Adjectives which form their Infinitive by adding -ere to the Nominative.

Nom. *Amicus*, Friend.
Dat. *Amico*, To or for a friend.
Acc. *Amicum*, A friend.
ABL. *Amico*, With a friend.

They never change their Gender, and their
are perditum, LIVE.

-5. *Supines* in *ut* sometimes signify passively, as, *que usurpatum esset*; Gen. for *usurpatus fuisset*.

In u, sometimes actively; as, Uta cal
proventu; Phin. fre, with the Sepine, in halls

ferent to all Times; as, *Gaudes, gaudes, gaudes*
fall; cœnatum ire. *Iri* is mostly the Future, and

Deductum in domum; Ter. *Noscentem in* as. and
but not *in*; and the like. *Et* as. *et* as. *et* as.

Supine

Supines have a Preposition understood; as, *Immolatum, ad immolandum*.

Some have oppos'd against this Doctrine of the Supine; as, *Immolatum, ut immolaretur*; Cic. *Immolatum, ut immolaretur*; Quint. *Præda videtur, peragitur*.

Scioppius thinks these Places, &c. corrupt; but all is well, if you put in a Preposition; i. e. *Factum ut, ad factionem, se vel sui*. *Sei missum facias cohortes*; &c. *audire in auditu*; *Cubitu, à cubitu*.

The Gerund, with a Preposition, is sometimes put for the Supine in *u*; as, *ad coquendum, coctum, facili*; Cic. Or an Accusative; as, *leviora tolli, i. e. sublata*.

Valla thinks the Supine cannot be explain'd by a Verbal; but wrong. *Legi dignus*; Fab. *Lectio dignus*, Gell. for *lectu*. So the Gerund in *do* (against Valla) is us'd for the Supine, or the Verbal in *io*: As, *traducti à disputando, à disputatione*; Cic. For since Gerunds, Supines, and sometimes the Infinitive Mood, are Verbal Nouns; each may be us'd for the other.

PARTICIPLES,

Are declin'd like Adjectives. Present is in *ans, ens*; (English *living*); as, *amans, legens, iens*, of *eo*, is rare; *eruntis, &c.* frequent. So the Compounds. Except *ambiens, ientis*; and Gerunds, *erundi, do, &c.* Except of *ambio, iendi, &c.* Perfect in *tus, sus, xus*; *doctus, visus, nexus*; English in *d, it, in*; *loved, taught, slain*: Future in *rus*, Active in Sense, or Nenter; as, *lecturus, cursu-*
rus:

CHAP. IV.

Irregular Verbs, Defectives, Imperso-
nals; Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepo-
sitions, Interjections, Particles, &c.
oms; Situation of Words.

1. Possum, like Sum.

Ndic. Pres. Possum, potes, potest; pos-
sumus, potestis, possunt. Imp. poteram,
Perf. potui. Plup. potueram. Fut. po-
tere; Pl. poterimus, &c.

It has no Imperative.

Potent. Pres. possum. Imp. possem. Perf. potu-
erim. Plup. potuissem. Fut. potuero; Pl. --rimus,
&c. all as above. Infin. Pres. posse. Perf. potu-
isse. Part. Pres. potens.

2. Volo. Indic. Pres.

Volo, vis, vult; volumus, vultis, volunt. Vole-
bam; volui; volueram; volam, es, &c. Wants the
Imperative. Pot. velim; vellem; voluerim; vo-
luissem; voluero. Inf. velle, voluisse. Part. volens.
Ger. volendi-do-dum.

Nolo,

Nob. Ind. P. C.

Nob. Ind. P. C.

Nob. Ind. P. C.

VI. P. C.

Imperat. Noli, -ite.

Imperat. Noli, -ite.

Imperat. Noli, -ite.

Malo. Indicative.

Mavis, mavult, malumus, mavultis, malant.

Mavis, mavult, malumus, mavultis, malant.

It wants the Imperative.

It wants the Imperative.

Edo. Indicative.

Edo. Indicative.

Es

esto

Edo

edito

edito

Potent. Ed-am - ^{erem} - ^{erim} - ^{essem} - ^{ero}

Infin. Edere, esse, edisse.

Sup. Esam

estam

Ger. Edendi - do - dum.

Part. Edens, ^{esurus}, ^{esurus}.

Infin. Fut. Esuram esse.

Fia. Indic. Pres.

Fis, fit, ^{fiamus}, ^{fitis}, ^{fiant}. ^{fiebam}. Perf. fa-
ctus sum, or fui. Plup. factus eram, or fueram, fiam.

Imperat. fi, ^{fiat}, ^{fiamus}, ^{fit}, ^{fiant},
fito, ^{fito}, ^{fiamus}, ^{fitote}, ^{fianto}.

Potent. fiam, ^{fierem},
factus ^{fui}, ^{fuerim}, ^{fuissem}, ^{fuiro}, ^{fuerero}.

Infin. fieri, ^{factum} esse, ^{fieri}, ^{faciendum} esse.

Part. factus, faciendus.

Fero. Indic. Pres.

Fers, fert, ^{ferimus}, ^{fertis}, ^{ferunt}.

Fere

Imperat. Fer. } ferant,
ferio, } ferroto.
Potent. Feram, ferum, sal-
tem feras
Infin. Ferre, felle, feruere, ferum-a fe-
rendo-dam. feris; interius. } colibo

Ferris, } fertur, feritur, —ini—untur.
ferre, }

Ferebar; latius sum, } —eram, ut } ferar.
fui, } facerem, }

Imper. Ferre, } feratur, } feramus, } -amini,
fector, } fector, } feramur, } -imini,
Sic utitur } -entur,
} -untur.

Pót. Ferar, *ferrer*, *latus* *sim*, } —*essem*,
fuerim, } *fuissem*,

Ferri, latum iri, or ferendum esse; latum esse, or fuisse: latus, ferendus.

NOTES.

Possum is of *potis*, or *pote*, and *sum* ; and keeps the *t* before a Vowel, as *potes* ; but turns it to *s*, before *s*, as *possum* : Whence the Ancients said, *potessem*, *potesse*. *Vis* for *volis* ; *vult* for *volit* ; *vultis* or *voltis*, for *volitis*. *Nolo*, of *ne volo* : Whence is read, *nevis*, *nevult*. *Malo*, of *magis volo*. Of

Sign, it, or there; declin'd in the third Person
 Singular: Active, as, *facit*, *facit*; and Passive, as, *studetur*, *studetur*,
batur, *studitum est*, or *fuit*, &c. Some are turn'd
 to Personals again; as, *adolevit*, *oportet*, Ter.
 So *Virtus placet probis*. *Liquet* has no Perfect.
Tacet, *persuadum est*; *miseret*, *miserum est*; *placet*,
placitum est, &c. All Actives and Neutrons may
 have Impersonals Passive; as, *curritur*, *turbetur*.
 They are form'd in the Subjunctive also; as,
turbetur, *baretur*; *contingat*, *geret*, &c. Im-
 personals are subject to the same Rules com-
 monly as their Personals. Several Defectives
 have more Persons or Tenses than above; as,
aisti, *aiérunt*, Tert. &c. See on this and the
 like

Imperfonals are, *Pluvium, Dens, Ignes, &c.* :
 And the *Verbs* that are used in them, are
 first and chiefly, *Nominatives*, as, *Pluvium
 cadit, Dens cadit, Ignes ardet, &c.* :
 They are also, *Imperatives*, as, *Pluvium
 cadat, Dens cadat, Ignes ardeat, &c.* :
 Or *Infinitives*, as, *Pluvium cadere, Dens
 cadere, Ignes arere, &c.* : These *Verbs*
 are *Imperfonals*, because they signify
 in *Latin*, *Verbs*, which are *Imperfonals*,
 in *Virg. Quintil. Terentius*, &c., which is, in
 the *Latin* *Verbs*, *Imperfonals*, as, *Petrus*. The
Nominative is kin to the *Verb* is often under-
 stood, as, *pugnatur* (*pugnatur*). Yet not always;
Non est perseveratum, Cur, Procursum est, Tac.
Perseveratio, and *cursum* cannot be under-
 stood, yet they may be explain'd thus, *Iste non
 perseveravit, illi procurerunt*: Or thus, *prochr-
 sum est, cursus fit, migratum est, migratio fit, reg-
 natum est, regnum fit*.

The want of *Persons* in *Imperfonals* lies in the
 Things signified by them, which are of the third
 Person: For we read, *dedituri, pudent, miserere,
 miseresce, piget, panitere* or *paniteo*, Stat. Plant.
 Enn. Virg. Just. Appul. They have the third
 Plural; as, *oportebant, pudent, peccantur, vigilant-
 ur, regnantur, nutantur, &c.* Ter. Cic. Ov. Tac.
 Mart.

Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, Interje-
 ctions, may be found in the Dictionary; and
 the several Terms that are us'd in the ranging of
 them under certain Divisions, will be clear'd in.

my Key to the Latin Language. Which shall
be published in the Year 1711. in an elegant
The Part of the Latin Tongue, and Numerous
and the Idioms of the same; that
belong to it. See the Key to the Latin Tongue
Heads; an Instance of the same may be seen
propa jam matura erat. The Corn was
near ripe. And the same may be seen in
the Key to the Latin Language. Ter. 1711.

The agreeable manner of writing is also taught
to be observ'd, by the Key to the Latin Tongue, and the best
Authors and the Key to the Latin Tongue. See on
this Point, among others, Walker in his Art of
Teaching, and Ger. Vossius voc. in or. dispon. An
Instance of it take here; not, *si puer ingenio ca-
eset*; but, *eo si puer esset ingenio*; and the like.

Remarks on Adverbs, &c.

Few Adverbs are Primitives, the rest Deriva-
tives; some are of Nouns, without Change; as,
facile, *subito*; some change, as, *summum*: Some
are of Verbs; as, *cassum*; of Prepositions, as,
intro.

Compounds are of Two Nouns; as, *priori die*: Of Noun and Pronoun; as, *quare*; of
Noun and Verb, as, *pedetentim*; of Noun and
Adverb, *sapenumero*; of Noun and Preposition,
as *denuo*; of Noun and Syllable Particle, as, *tan-
tisper*; of Pronoun and Preposition, as, *postea*;
of Two Verbs, as *ilicet*; of Verb and Adverb,
as *ubiuis*; of Two Adverbs, as *tantummodo*; of
Adverb and Preposition, as *quoad*; of Adverb and
Conjunction, as *etenim*; of three Words, as *quam-
obrem*.

and as the first part of the sentence, as we

shall see in the next chapter, the first part of the sentence is the subject, and the second part is the predicate.

And as the first part of the sentence is the subject, and the second part is the predicate, the first part of the sentence is the subject, and the second part is the predicate.

And as the first part of the sentence is the subject, and the second part is the predicate, the first part of the sentence is the subject, and the second part is the predicate.

Syntax is the art of speaking, and is divided into two parts, **Concord** and **Regimen**.

Concord is the agreement of words in each Part of Speech, and is divided into three parts, **Number**, **Gender**, and **Case**.

Regimen is the government of words, and is divided into two parts, **Construction** and **Figure**.

Construction is the manner of speaking, and is divided into two parts, **Proverbial** and **Regular**.

Figure is the ornament of speech, and is divided into two parts, **Metaphor** and **Simile**.

Metaphor is the comparison of two things, and is divided into two parts, **Simple** and **Complex**.

Simile is the comparison of two things, and is divided into two parts, **Simple** and **Complex**.

Construction is the manner of speaking, and is divided into two parts, **Proverbial** and **Regular**.

Figure is the ornament of speech, and is divided into two parts, **Metaphor** and **Simile**.

I. CONCORD.

A Verb Personal agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person, as *Poeta Cantat*.

A Noun is of the same Person with the Pronoun or Verb to which it is join'd, as *Ego pugno*.

Sometimes the Pronoun is understood, as, *Calliopius recensuit*: So *qui*, *tri*, *sumus*, *estis*, *sunt*, and the like.

The Nominative of the first and second Person is seldom express'd, but for Difference of

Force,

A Noun Collective Singular has a Verb Plural; as, *Populus* (the People) *est* (are); *Sanctus* (the Holy) *est* (are).

The Adjective agrees with the Substantive in Case, Gender, and Number; as, *Rex* (the King) *vir* (man) *et* (and) *bellus* (beautiful).

The Adjective agrees with the Substantive in Case, Gender, and Number; as, *Rex* (the King) *vir* (man) *et* (and) *bellus* (beautiful). Participles; as, *Opus* (the Work) *factum* (done), and Pronouns; as, *Mors* (the Death) *hominis* (of the Man).

A Sentence may be a Substantive to an Adjective; as, *Audis* (you hear) *regem* (the King) *tenens* (holding) *imperium* (the Empire).

Adjectives are taken substantively often; as, *Certus* (certain) *amicus* (friend), *falsus* (false) *factum* (deed): And Substantives adjectively; as, *Populus* (the People) *late* (widely) *regem* (the King) *super* (above) *regimentum* (the Regiment). Substantives are often understood; as, *Terrens* (Earthly) (Febris) (Fever), *Ferina* (Care).

An Adjective between two Substantives of divers Genders, agrees with the former; as, *Pater* (the Father) *dicaarchia* (dictatorship) *dicti* (dictated): *Porcus* (the Pig) *femina* (female) *natus* (born). Sometimes with the latter; as, *Gen* (the Gen) *Venti* (winds) *appellati* (called). One Substantive has often more Adjectives; as, *Mula* (the Mule) *domestica* (domestic) *disciplina* (discipline).

3. CONCORD.

The Relative agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person; as, *Vir* (the Man) *qui* (who) *loquitur* (speaks). A Sentence may be an Antecedent; as, *In* (in) *tempore* (time) *veni* (I come), *quod* (which) *est* (is) *primum* (first).

Two Cases of the same Substantive are commonly implied in the Relative *Qui*, or expressed; as, *Vir* (the Man), *qui* (who) *vir* (man) *loquitur* (speaks): *Bellum* (the War), *quo* (in which) *bello* (war) *premebatur* (was pressed); Cic.

Cesar loves this way; and it is sometimes necessary: As, *Lodamantem* (the Lover) *Cleophili* (of Cleophilus) *discipulum* (disciple), *qui* (who) *Cleophilus* (Cleophilus), &c. Apul. But it is commonly con-

cealed;

causa, &c. *Quia*, *quod*, &c. Sometimes the Antecedent Case is understood, and the Relative agrees with the latter; as, *Placent quas fecit fabulas*; Ter. A Demonstrative Pronoun is elegant here, in the Second Part; as, *Quas non ita artem, in hac seculorum*.

The Poets sometimes put the latter Case before; as, *Uiden quam facit, castra est. Sumptum filij quam facient*; Ter. Both Cases of the Antecedent are often understood; as, *Sunt quos iuvat, sunt homines quos homines iuvat*.

A Relative between two Antecedents of diverse Gender, agrees with the former by Analogy, or common Rule; as, *Bo loci, qui senaculum vocatur*; And with the latter by a Gracism, and with more Elegance; as, *Locus, quod Palladium appellatur*. Here it is not between two Cases of the same Noun, as above.

Sometimes the Relative agrees with the Antecedent understood; as, *Monstrum, qua, Hor. i. v. Cleopatra. Si tempus est, qua multa sunt*; i. e. tempora, Cic.

Sometimes the Relative agrees with a Substantive form'd out of the Sense of what went before; as, *Inter prodigia, carne pluit, quem imbram, &c. Liv.*

Sometimes the Relative, or Adjective, agrees with the Primitive Pronoun, understood in the Possessive; as, *Meas fortunas, qui haberem*; i. e. mei, qui. *Nostros sentis ocellos*; i. e. mei sentis.

When no Nominative is between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is the Nominative to it; as, *felix, qui potuit*. But if there be a Nominative between the Relative and Verb, the Relative is govern'd of the Verb, or some other word in the Clause; as, *Cujus nomen adoro*.

est Roma (urbs) ; nullis trivis (urbibus) ;
est Roma (urbs) ; nullis trivis (urbibus) ;

Verbal Substantives (as Gerunds, Supines, &c.) govern sometimes the Case of their Verbs ; as,
radio magis loqui, who loves the more of speaking.

Praise or Dispraise has an Adjective, (with a Preposition understood) or a Genitive ; as,
laudat filio, i. e. laudat : nullus filio, i. e. nullus.

All Substantives in themselves (except Verbs) have a Genitive. as,
Opus, usus, (Need) have an Ablative ; as, opus, usus, pecunie est. Opus is sometimes used like an

Adjective undeclined ; as, *opus opus sunt.* But it is a Substantive, and takes an Adjective ; as, *sunt quibus opus est.* Har. It has a Ge-

nitive ; as, *opus laboris.* It is a Nominative ; as, *Emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est.* Cat.

ap. Sen. *Opus in opere, or negotium ;* *Dus habet opus est ; i. e. opere nostrum.* It is an Accusative ; *Nemini opus esse ; i. e. operam.* It is not strictly put for *necesse* ; and with an Ablative, has a Preposition understood ; as, *opus libris, i. e. negotium in libris.* So *usus filio, i. e. opera : Viribus usus ; labor in viribus comparandis.*

Usus is a Verbal : So we say, *usus viribus, or vires ;* because *utor viribus, or vires.* *Usus est hominem doctum ;* Plaut.

Construction of ADJECTIVES.

Verbal Adjectives govern often the Case of the Verb ; as, *adulterio studiosus, Plaut. Pugnae aque, Ov.* Especially in *abundus* ; as, *populabundus agros, vitabundus castra.* So Adjectives in *in*,
 and

The Comparatives of more than two ; as, *Capitulum rerum, adolescentiores apum* ; Curt. an

Some of them, in another Case, have an Ablative with a preposition ; as, *Heracle* ; or a Dative, as, *ulli* ; &c. But this kind of Dative, rather agrees with Nouns and Verbs, than is govern'd by Adjectives.

Some are us'd with Prepositions ; as, *inter*, *ante* : As, *inter vobis alter* ; Ov. This is proper, and explains the former.

The Question and Answer are in the same Case and Tense ; as, *Quarum rerum solus ? Dicitur arum. Quid agitur ? Audietur*. Except the Question is by *Cuius*, *a*, *um* ; as, *Cuius poem ? Lethiorum*. Or by a word that governs divers Cases ; as, *Furti accusas, an stupri ? Utroque*. (Here supply *Crimine*.) Or by *meus*, *tus*, *sus*, &c. As, *hic Codex ? Meus*.

Sometimes the Phrase is turn'd by *ex*, *inter*, &c. As, *Vatum optimus, ex vatribus*, &c.

Comparatives, with *than* after them, have an Ablative ; as, *Vilius auro ; quam aurum*. (Here *pre* is understood ; as, *pre nobis beatus* ; Cic.) And in exceeding ; as, *Quanto doctior ; altior pedit*. Here supply *pre*. *Maximus etate ; i. e. ab, pro*.

Tanto, quanto, multo, longe, etate, natu, are put to both Degrees ; as, *Tanto pessimus, pejor*.

Dative, Accusative, Ablative.

Adjectives of Profit, Likeness, Pleasure, Submilion, Relation, or the contrary ; also Compounds

Adjectives of Quality, Quantity, Accusative, Ablative, or Genitive, as, *plenus, pauper, indigens*. Understood, as, *plenus, pauper, indigens*. Those of Place, as, *hic, illic*, relative of Genitive; as, *hic, illic*. Some have rather a Genitive; as, *plenus, pauper, indigens*. Proper adjectives, *plenus, pauper, indigens*. So, *plenus, pauper, indigens*. The Genitive is from *Gen*, a Preposition being understood; *Gen*, *Gen*; *Gen*, *Gen*. In Latin, *Negotium, res, ratio, or uis*, which is the Dative or Ablative of *Gen*, *Gen*, *Gen*.

Nouns of Diversity have an Ablative with a Preposition, or a Dative; as, *Dignus, ab alio, illi*. So, *alter, alius, &c.* Of Cause, Form, Manner, and dignity, *Indignus, prae, contra, contentus, ex, torris*, an Ablative; as, *Pallidus, &c.* Here understand a Preposition, which is often understood; as, *Firmus ab equitatu, tatus a vigilia*; Cic. *Ter.* &c. *Plenus vino, de vino*; *de vino*, *de vino*, Fr. of wine, Eng. And almost always in Government, a Preposition is understood to an Accusative, or Ablative, or Dative, and a Substantive to a Genitive, as above.

PRONOUNS.

Genitives of Primitives are put, when Suffering is meant; as, *Amor, tui*: When Possession or Action, Possessives; as, *Imago, nostra*. Yet the Reverse is read; *Invidia, mea*, i. e. *mibi*; Cic. *Odium, negligentia tua*; i. e. *tui*, Ter. *Utilitas, mea*, i. e. *ex me*, or *mei*; id. *Desiderium tuum*, id. i. e. *tui*. *Invidia, tuum*, i. e. *alicui*, Cic.

The Genitives, *nostrum, vestrum*, are put after Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, Superlatives; as, *Nemo nostrum*: Understand *ex numero*.

Pos.

vid. So *venit* is a Verb of Motion, and *lati* is a Verb of Place, and *reor* is a Verb of Opinion. The Verb *reor* is used for *ca res*, but it does not take the Accusative. The Verb *reor* has a Genitive of the Person, as *reor te*, *reor vos*, &c. To the Genitive and the Accusative, *reor* takes the Dative, as *reor tibi*, *reor vobis*, &c. The Verb *reor* is used for *ca res*, but it does not take the Accusative. The Verb *reor* has a Genitive of the Person, as *reor te*, *reor vos*, &c. To the Genitive and the Accusative, *reor* takes the Dative, as *reor tibi*, *reor vobis*, &c.

DATIVE

All Verbs put acquiratively have a Dative; as, *michi scribis*.

So Verbs of Giving, Compelling, Giving, Promising, Paying, Commanding, Showing, Trusting, Obeying, being angry, and the contrary, and *sum* with the Comparatives, take a Dative, as *for habeo*. Compounds with *pro*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, *super*, &c. have a Dative, as *michi commodat*. Some an Accusative, as *dat fessum*, *dat studet*, *confert*, *conferat*, *dat hoc*, *dat canit in hac*. Or an Ablative with or without a Preposition; as *Comparat*, *dat*, *dat*. Some have divers Constructions; as, *dat tibi*, *dat*, *te munere*. *Confat* me, *michi*, *in me*. *Munus* tibi, *te*, *de te*, *a te*. *Tempore* tibi, *te*, *refere* *dat* *senatum*. *Do*, *scribo*, *misto*, *tibi*, *ad te*. *cessit*, *malis*, *ad amorem*: *Constat* omnibus, *inter* *anes*: *Oris* *secum* *convenit*, *inter* *se*: *Ansuetudo* *te*: *dissect* *illi*, *cum* *illo*: *Certat* *cum* *illo*; and by *Gracism*, *illi*: *pugnare* *duobus*, *contra* *duos*. Some with *pra* have an Accusative; as, *præpo*, *præced*, &c. Some Compounds for a Dative have another Case, as, *præstat* *alium*, *anteit* *multos*. *Suppo* *rit* has a Dative; as, *michi* *suppetit*. *Sum*, and many more have Two Datives; as, *est* *excitio* *michi*. *Accipere* *sibi* *favori*. *Tibi*, *sibi*, *michi*, are often used only for Elegance; as, *expect* *michi* *hoc*.

a Genitive, *erro, gaudere, patere, fatere, discere, participio, &c.* as, *erro, gaudere, patere, fatere, discere, participio, &c.* Understand here *res, praesentia, cognita, ligata, and the like.* *Error, error, &c.* have often an Accusative; a Preposition is understood to the Ablative. *Moror* with *bene, male, &c.* has an Ablative with *de*; as, *de me bene moror, &c.* Some Verbs of taking and being distant, have an Ablative with a Preposition, or a Dative; as, *eripere a me, mittere.* But this Dative seems mostly an Ablative; as, *eripe flammis.* An Ablative absolute is put to some Verbs; as, *imperante Augusto natus est*: Understand here a Preposition, as, *sub, &c.* *Quia, &c.* Some have an Ablative by Synecdoche; and in the Poets an Accusative; or after their Manner; as, *agrotat animo; eripit capillos.* Or a Genitive; as, *pendet aurum.* Understand, it is in *animo, &c.* 2. *Ad, ad capillos, &c.* 3. Some Noun; as, *cogitatione animi, &c.* The same Verb may, in several Views, have several Cases; as, *dedi mihi vestem manu.* Passives have an Ablative with a Preposition, or a Dative; as, *laudatur a his.* His the Dative is a *Gracism*; and by Acquisition. The Ablative, as in all such Cases, govern'd by the Preposition. Participles Passives have more often a Dative; as, *usus mihi.* Other Passives have the same Case as their Actives; as, *accusaris a me furti.* Understand to the Genitive, Ablative, and Accusative here some Noun or Preposition.

These Neuter-Passives, *Vapulo, venio, liceo, &c.* *ulo, fio,* are as Passives, *a me vapulat.* Infinitives are put to Verbs and Adjectives, as, *cupio discere, dignus amari*; or absolute, as, *spargere vices, lot spargebat: Haccine fieri, &c. decet, &c.* Infinitives are commonly as Neuter Aptotes; as, *vivere ipsum, Cic. Tempus est agere, for agendi, Gen.*

Apus regis, i. e. regis apus. Da bibere. Accu.
O vivere nostrum, Voc. Dignus pueri, i. e. pueri
 Ablat. The Infinitive is govern'd of a Noun,
 Verb, or Preposition. To a Noun it is the Gen.
 as, *avidi promittere, promittendi*. To a Verb the
 Accus. as, *natura venire, adventum*. Ter. To a
 Preposition, the Accus. or Abl. as, *gaudeo latuisse,*
ob latuisse. The Infinitive after Adjectives is fre-
 quent in Horace, as *ceter vale, durus componi*.

GERUNDS.

They and Supines have the Cases of their
 Verbs, as, *ad audiendum, auditum poetas*. Ge-
 runds in *di* depend on Substantives and Adjectives,
 as, *causa videndi, certus evadi*. The Poets use an
 Infinitive for the Gerund, as, *Peritur medicari*.
 A Genitive Plural is put after Gerunds, as, *illo-
 rum videndi causa*. Gerunds in *do* are put without
 a Preposition, or with these, *a, ab, abs, de, e, ex,*
cum, in, pro; as, *a discendo. Scribendo disces*. —
 in *am*, with these, *inter, ante, ad, ob, propter*;
 as, *inter agendum*. Or when Necessity is meant,
 without a Preposition, with *est*; as, *Orandum est*.
 Gerundials are turn'd to Adjectives; as, *Gene-
 randi gloria mellis*. See above.

SUPINES.

The former is active, means Motion to, after
 Verbs and Participles; as, *veniant, missi, specta-
 rum, Venum, nuptum* have a hidden Motion. See
 above. In Neuter-Passives, and with *iri*, it is pas-
 sive: *vagularum venit: audio datum iri*. Poetically
 they say, *eo videre*, for *visum*. It is put absolute
 with *est*, as *actum est*. The latter is Passive after

Adjectives, as *facile, felix*. But Supines and Gerunds are Nouns. See above.

TIME.

Part of Time is the Accusative or Ablative; as, *omnibus horis*; *id tempus*. The Preposition is sometimes express'd, which is commonly here understood; as, *per noctem, per idem tempus*. *Abhinc* has either Case; *abhinc trisannum*—o. *Cum, de, in, ante*, here are implied. Adverbs here are often Nouns; as, *mane, de mane*; *luci, de luce* or *luci*, &c.

Continuance of Time is the Accusative or Ablative; as, *centum annos, hanc nocte*. We say, *de die, in diem, annos ad quinquaginta, per tres annos, id aetatis, plus triennium*—o; *tertio, ad tertium Calendas*—arum. Here *die, diem ante*, are meant.

PLACE.

Space of Place is the Accusative or Ablative; as, *patet tres alas*; *pado discessit*. Here supply *per, circa*; *a, ab*. Names of great Places, and common Names of Places, meaning *in, to, from*, by a Place, are put to Verbs often with a Preposition; as, *in foro versatur*. In a Place, of the first or second Declension Singular is the Genitive after Verbs; as, *habitat Roma*. Supply here *urbe*, &c. as, *in oppido Antiochia*, Cic. *Degit Londini, urbis incluta*, and the like, is not good; it should be *urbe incluta*; *Ibi natus, celebri urbe*, Cic. Sometimes add the Preposition; as, *Alba consistunt in urbe opportuna*, Cic. *Humi, domi, militia, belli*, are like proper Names; as, *procumbit humi*. Supply *tempore, loco, solo, adibus*. In *domo*, Cic. *Sola terra, Luci*. *Domi* has only these Genitives with

de barthelemy ; ...
IMPERSONALS.

IMPERSONALS.

Donat. says, *me*, *sec.* are Accusatives; *ad mea*,
ad tua, *ad me*, *ad tuum* are refer'd Plaut. *ad*
laudem interst, Cic.

Prisc

Prisc. says they are Ablatives, and *re* is understood; *In re mea est*; *Plaut.* So in that *Ecce* of *Terence*; — *Quid id nostrum? nihil.* *Nostrum* must be the Ablative; else the *Ecce* is wrong. So that *re*, *causa*, *gratia*, are understood both to these Ablatives, and to the Genitive; as, *Interest populi*, *Causa populi*.

These have a Dative; *ecce hic*, *ecce istum*, *ecce illud*, &c. like their Personals; as, *Concedit mihi hic secum*. *Juvat*, *debet*, with the Compounds, and *delectat*, *oportet*, have an Accusative, as Transitives; as, *Forma viros delectat*. Else with an Infinitive; as, *Me juvat ire*. *Id* is put to *animi*, *peritiam*, *spem*, &c. as, *Id est animet*. *Penitet*, *trahit*, *miseret*, *miseretur*, *pigret*, have an Accusative and Genitive; as, *Id me trahit*. The Accusative is transitive. To the Genitive; understand *Causa*, &c. Some are turn'd to Personals again; as, *Arbor solent Agri colam*.

Capit, *incipit*, *desinit*, *debet*, *soler*, *potest*, joined to Impersonals, are like Impersonals; as, *Desinit illum tadero studij*.

Impersonals Passive have the Case of Personals Passive; as, *Ab hostibus pugnatur*. The Case is suppress'd often; as, *discumbitur*; understand *ab illis*.

Impersonals Passive thus serve for each Person of both Numbers; as, *statur*; *I*, *thou*, *he*, *we*, *ye*, *they*, *stand*. Understand *a me*, *a te*, &c.

PARTICIPLES

Have the Cases of their Verbs; as, *fruitarius amicis*. — In *du*, ofteneft a Dative; as, *exoratus mihi*.

Parti-

Some have a Dative from their Nominative, as *Lib-
vian illi*, of *obsequio*. This is by Antiquitatem, like
all Datives, and is not Government, but Agree-
ment. *Tempori, loco, personi*, are rather Ablative
than Adverbial.

Some have an Accusative from their Prepositio
on, as *propius illos*. *Unde* is understood. *Calce* is
the same; *calceo arbitrum*. *Aliter, facis, vultis, possis*
have often an Ablative; as, *aliter, aliter, aliter*. But
then they are Adverbs, and it is understood.

Comparative and Superlative Adverbs have
the Cases of their Degrees; as, *optius omnium*,
propius illo: (We read, *propius ad*, and *d.*) *Pro*
and *et* are understood.

Plus has a Nominative by Agreement; as, *plus
nativum, accusativum, and ablativum*, with a Noun,
Verb, or Preposition understood; as, *plus
quatuor hominum, passim, et alia*. *Plus* is understood.

ADVERBS and MOODE

Ubi, postquam, cum, have an Indic. as Subjunctive;
as, *Ubi dedit, levavitur*. *Dum* is long, as
an Indic. *dum enim*. *Till*, an Indic. for Subjunctive;
nec iussit, sed. *Dum*, while, an Indic. *Stetit
Subj. till, a Subj. as, dum facis, profum, et alia*.
Quoad, as long as, an Indic. or Subj. *Quoad
long, as, quoad expectas, Similes, fundatque, et alia*.
Indic. or Subj. as, *similes erat, esset*. *Quoad
modum, ut, utrumque, hoc, et alia*, as *salutis,
feceris*. *Ut*, after that, an Indic. as, *ut videretur
est*. *Quasi, cum, tanquam, perinde ac, et alia*,
ac, have a Subj. or couple like Cases; as, *tam
quam feceris, Arridet mihi, quod facies*. *Ne*, do
not, an Imperat. or Subj. as, *ne facias, et alia*.

not, has other Moods, Adverbs, with a Case, are Prepositions; as, *coram latrone*.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Copulatives, Disjunctives, &, *quidam*, *nisi*, *an*, *præterquam*, join like Cases, or divers, as the Words require; so like Moods, or divers: As, *Ego & tu: Vixi Roma & Venetiis: Stat & videt: Nisi lassasset me, & produceret.*

Esi, *tamen*, *etiam*, *quæquam*, *licet*, *quantvis*, *ut*, *nisi*, *si*, *quidem*, *quod*, *quid*, *quæ*, *postquam*, *posteaquam*, *ubi* for *postquam*, *nunquam*, *præquam*, *quippe* with *qui*, have an Indicative, or Subjunctive; as, *et miratur, miratur.*

Siquis, *quando*, *quandoquidem*, *quoniam*, *quippe*: *ne*, *an*, *nam* & *ut*, for after *that*, *as*, *how*; have an Indicative: As, *ut valet?*

Si, altho', *qui* a Causal; *cum*, tho', since, because; *ne*, *an*, *nam*, Indefinites; *ut*, a Causal, or for *ne non*; *altho'*, or for *atque*, a Subjunctive; as, *si obsecret.*

Cum, and *tum*, and *tum* doubled, are like Copulatives. *Cum* speaks of a lesser Thing, so is set first; *tum* a greater, and is put last: *Amat cum omnes, tum imprimis illum: Tum literas, tum virtutem.*

PREPOSITIONS.

A Preposition is often understood to the Ablative, or Accusative; as, *loco*, (*in*): *Romam*, (*ad*).

A Preposition compounded has still the same Case ; as, *avertere Italia*.

Compounds with *de*, *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *de*, *è*, *ex*, *in*, often repeat the Prepositions ; as, *abstinuerunt à vitis*.

In for *erga*, *contra*, *ad* ; *sub* for *ad*, *per*, *ante* ; *supra* for *ultra* ; have an Accusative : As, *in Petras*. *Elle*, *in*, *sub*, *super* for *de* and *in*, an Ablative ; as, *in loco*.

In for *erga*, has sometimes an Ablative ; as, *Talis in hoste fuit*, for *in hostem* ; *Gen. 2. 541*. Unless as *in*, among the Hebrews, has the Sense of all the Prepositions, it here means *cum* *hoste*.

Subter, both ; as, *subter terras*, *terramine*. *Terminus* has an Ablative, Singular and Plural ; a Genitive Plural only ; As, *subter, potioribus, erum tenuis*.

Prepositions without a Case, are Adverbs ; as, *coram adsum* ; So that having a Case only makes the Difference.

INTERIECTIONS

Are put without a Case ; as, *quid*, *malum* ;

O has a Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative ; so *heu*, *proh* ; as, *O domine*, *Hei, va*, a Dative ; as, *Va mihi*.

Understand some Verb here.

MIXT REMARKS on all.

If [*et*] may be turn'd to [*quod*] it is a Relative; else a Conjunction. But *quod* strictly is always a Relative. *Sandius* thinks the Preposition to the Ablative is omitted, for Fear of Ambiguity; as, *touchi illum hastâ*. If *est* *hastâ*, it might be doubted whether you touch'd him and his Lance, or him with a Lance. Mind these Phrases; *est mihi nomen Patro, cui cognomen Iulo*; or *Iulus* it might be, by Apposition; and the like. *Sandius* thinks that Participles compar'd, or compounded with a Preposition, become Nouns: *Vos* denies it; because still they equally denote Time, as before: As, *Inscientibus nobis*; *Tertius Indidit alio*, Horace. A *no* commendation, Cicero. The Conjunction couples like Cases; *Roma & Athenis*, is, in *urbe Roma & Athenis*.

O festus dies! O quàm est festus dies! O fortunatos! O quàm credam fortunatos! Va tibi, a. e. sit tibi, and the like.

FIGURES,

Are by *Sandius* reduc'd to Four; *Ellipsis*, *Pleonasmus*, *Syllepsis*, *Hyperbaton*; add *Hellenismus*. *Enallage* is needless.

Ellipsis is, 1. When something is entirely conceal'd; 2. When a Noun, or Verb, is wanting, that was express'd before; either in the same, or a different Sense; which is *Zengma*.

Hence *Apposition*; *Anna soror*, i. e. *ens*; or, *qua es soror*. *Carmen*, *quod est civitas*, &c. For every Sentence consists of a Noun and Verb. Hence the Nominative is understood in Impersonals, &c. and other Cases often: And the Verb to an Infinitive; as, *negare*, for *esse negare*: And a Participle; as, *scire se*, for *dicens se scire*: And Substantive; which is sometimes however express'd, as *Cicero*, *Ad tanti belli opinionem*, *quod ego negotium*, &c. Thus *non est quod*, i. e. *negotium quod*. Hence an Accusative always is govern'd of an Active Verb, or some Preposition, or agrees with an Infinitive: *Me miserum*, i. e. *sentio*. Hence other Particles often are understood, as, *magis*. *Est bona, quam loquens*, *Liv.* *Si; siheret dolor*, *Virg.* *Cave faxis*, i. e. *no*. The Potential Mood may be resolv'd by *Ellipsis*, as, *frangas, fiet ut frangas*; and the like. *Non modo parcus*, i. e. *non parcus*. Instances of Nouns, Verbs, Prepositions, &c. understood by *Ellipsis* in *Classick* Authors are numberless. The common *Syntax* is full of them. *Zengma* is simple; as, *qui nomina, qui tripodas, qui lydera sentis*: Or varying; of Gender, *genus & virtus est vilior algæ*. Case, *Quid fecerit, quem neque pudet quicquam, nec metuit quicquam*, *Ter.* i. e. *qui non metuit*. Of Number, *Hic arma, hic currus fuit*. Of Person, *Ille timore, ego risu corruui*, *Cic.* Or when a Word before is understood in the Parts; as, *Aquila volarunt, hac ab oriente, illa ab occidente*, *Cic.*

Pleonasmus, is a Redundance of a Word, as, *se desertos potius quam defensores esse maluit*; where *potius* is too much. So *omnis quatenus, nihil quicquam*. Sed *plena, lea vero, &c.* Possimus autem, is negat, &c. *Præscire omne, nulla altera; quis quisquam, quis alter, &c.* Cic. Ter. Sall. Plant.

Syllapsi, when Words differ in Gender and Number; *dec millia cas: scelus, qui me perdidit: Aperitis aliquis ostium. Prasente nobis, Plaut. Absente nobis, Ter. ap. Sciop. Liv. Ter. &c. Mars & Venus capti: Conjuravere pauci, de quâ dicam: Apud ac iudicium, utrum sit plus allaturus: Vim atque arma cavendam esse: Sui, Eunucho: Timidi de me, i. e. masculi; and the like.*

Hyperbaton is a mixt Order of Words: It is *Anastrophe*, as *in tecum, hic super*; for *cum me, super hic*. *Transpositio*, as, *per mihi gratum, for pergratum*. *Paranthesis*, as, *Dum redeo (brevis est via) pasce capellas*. *Synchysis*, as, *malè laxus in pede calceus haret, for malè haret*. *Anacoluthon*, when the former and latter do not agree: As, *nos, quibus est obiectus labor, omne quod est interea tempus, priusquam id rescitum est, lucro est*, Ter. Other Places of this Kind are in Tully, &c. which are call'd *anacolutha*, Solœcisms.

Hellenismus: As, *istum quem quaris, ego sum: Aliquid agas quorum consuevisti. Saxum, qui fortè jacebat. Explevi mentem. Fac me ut sciam. Illud, ut vivat, optant. Regnavit populorum. Audiuit musica. Descriptio ex duodecim signorum, Vitr. Da meus ocellus: Excutias guttas, latari cor, for usque ad latari, Perf. Ut melius pati, for patiaris: Pri-*

Primum, tertium, tantum, principium. And many other Cases, that imitate the Greek.

There is strictly no such Thing as *Enallage* and *Enallage*. They may be refer'd, chiefly by what has been offer'd. See *Synthesis*. *Antiphrasis* destroys all *Syntax*. *Quas in folia*, is no Example of it; for *utor* had an Accusative, &c. *Romani parare* is no *Enallage*; *capere* is understood. So many other Instances may be well recomend without them.

Many Verbs have different Constructions; as, *abdicare magistratum*, *se magistratum*, *aliquem*, to quit an Office; renounce any one; and a Number of others.

Apposition, *Evocation*, are Kinds of *Ellipsis*; *Synthesis*, *Prolepsis*, Kinds of *Synopsis*; *Synchysis*, a *Gracism*. See *Linacry*, on the Figures.

Add *Archaismus*, or the old Constructions; as, *vivimus aenum vitalem*, *Pl. Affyndeton*, where is no Conjunction; as, *amor, ira, virtus*. *Polyyndeton*, where are many; as, *amor, & ira, & virtus*.

See the Figures defin'd and exemplified in my Key to the *Universal Grammar*: Only here observe, that the following Tense sometimes differs from the foregoing, in the same Point; as, *animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit*: So do the Numbers; as, *fixo gutture fumant; & lacrima media sulcum deducit arenâ*.

There were most certainly a Variety of Dialects in the *Latin*; but the best Writers do not use them: For the *Roman Standard of Speaking* was the Rule they follow'd.

The

The Patavinity of *Livy* was perhaps the Dialect, as well as the peculiar Expression of *Plautus*, a Partiality to his Countrymen: And the *Plautine* and *Terentian* was to use the barbarous Dialect and Words of that People.

A Specimen of the *Latin* Phrases, in which it abounds more than the *Greek*, may be, *Ago-sit gratias*; I thank you: And of their Proverbs; *Ex quovis signum non est Mercurius*, You cannot turn every Thing to every Use.

Of Foreign Words in their
Five Grammars with the Sense of
them in Order as they occur



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SHORT

A SHORT
INDEX

Of FOREIGN WORDS in these
Five Grammars, with the Sense of
them, in Order as they occur.

*This is only a Specimen, for it belongs to a
Dictionary.*

SPANISH.

Mañada, a Flock.
Baylár, to dance.
Voz, Boz, a Voice.
Sutil, subtle.
Ciruela, a Plum.
gufre, Brimstone.
Cada, every.
Guante, a Glove.
Guerra, War.
Guia, a Guide.
Guero, addle.
Aguero, Soothsaying.
Garguero, the Throat.

Sirguero, Tower of a Boat.
Hoguero, a Woodpile.
Triguero, a Sparrow in the Wheat.
Ciguena, a Stork.
Pedigueno, wanton.
Halagueño, Flattering.
Siguença, a City.
Virguença, Shame.
Aguelo, Grandfather.
Deguello, beheading.
Regueldo, Belching.
Unguento, Ointment.
Huerto, Orchard.

Hecho,

Hecho, *made*.
 Tinta, *Tinture*.
 Oveja, *Sheep*.
 Jeronimo, *Jerome*.
 Espero, *I hope*.
 Bucha, *Book*.
 Llano, *flat*.
 Mill, *mill*.
 Montaña, *Mountain*.
 Caida, *a Fall*.
 Villao, *Village*.
 Land, *a Land*.
 Atand, *Attend*.
 Mia, *My*.
 Dia, *Day*.
 Porfia, *Contention*.
 Delivar, *To go out of*.
 Vienno, *Wine*.
 Dio, *He gave*.
 Rio, *River*.
 Frio, *I fry*.
 Tio, *Uncle*.
 Ciudad, *City*.
 Oydo, *Lord*.
 Roydo, *Queen*.
 Fuera, *Foreign*.
 May, *May*.
 Ahinco, *Kneessnest*.
 Roer, *To grind*.
 Ofce, *Office*.
 Bersabee, *Beerseba*.
 Embio, *I send*.
 Anciano, *Ancient*.
 Diabolo, *Devil*.
 Amistad, *Friendship*.
 Adives, *a certain Beast*.
 Joven, *a Youth*.
 Buensametas, *Wine*.
 Aqui, *Here*.
 Aca, *Hither*.
 Cal, *Chalk*.
 Boz, *a Voice*.
 Gran, *Great*.
 Acullá, *There*.

Am, *duces*.
 yes?
 Ante, *Before*.
 Entre, *Between*.
 Ma, *My*.
 Donde, *Where*.
 Libro, *Book*.
 Rey, *King*.
 Ley, *Law*.
 Fe, *Faith*.
 El, *the*.
 Merced, *Grace*.
 Cerezo, *a Cherry*.
 Cereil.
 Saya, *a Festival*.
 Vaya, *let him go*.
 Pien, *Think*.
 Hablador, *Speaker*.
 Honrado, *Honourable*.
 Machito, *Little*.
 El, *the*.
 Del, *of*.
 Para, *For*.
 A, *to*.
 La, *the*.
 Lo, *the*.
 Bretana, *Britain*.
 Bueno, *good*.
 Tanto, *so much*.
 Quanto, *how much*.
 Mayor, *greater*.
 Menos, *less*.
 Mucho, *much*.
 Poco, *little*.
 Agua, *Water*.
 Dios, *God*.
 Todo poderoso, *Almighty*.
 Peor, *worse*.
 Malo, *bad*.
 Dos, *two*; tres, *three*; uno, *one*.

Virtuolo, a Virtuoſo.

Altezza, Highness

Madre, Mother.
 Camera, Chamber.
 Fatica, Fatigue.
 Città, City.
 Ala, Wing.
 Arma, Arms, Weapon.
 Padre, Father.
 Re, Thing.
 Specie, Kind.
 Mille, 1000.
 Lunedì, Monday.
 Fuoco, Fire.
 Ciglio, Brow.
 Anello, Ring.
 Dito, Finger.
 Occhio, Eye.
 Tempio, Temple.
 Genaro, January.
 Cavaliere, Cavalier.
 Regina, Queen.
 Soldato, Soldier.
 Ingegni, Wits.
 Pietro, Peter.
 Londra, London.
 Inghilterra, England.
 Campagna, Campaign.
 Caldo, Heat.
 Fiore, Flower.
 Santo, Holy.
 Quello, He.
 Più, more.
 Assai, molto, much.
 Via, something, very.
 Stesso, medesimo, self.
 Scrivendo, in writing.
 Ciò, this.
 Questo, him, that, this.
 Insegna, teacheth.
 Altro, another.
 Tutti, all.
 Qualsivoglia, whatever.

Qualche, every.
 Dicevi, I said.
 Pecchiamo, let us sin.
 Paghiamo, let us pay.
 Ricevere, to receive.
 Aprire, to open.
 Coprire, to cover.
 Molire, to grind.
 Portare, to bring forth.
 Assumere, to assume.
 Fare, to do, make.
 Cadere, to fall.
 Temere, to fear.
 Giacere, to lie.
 Piacere, to please.
 Buellere, to pluck.
 Nuocere, to hurt.
 Rompere, to break.
 Cogliere, to gather.
 Cuocere, to boil.
 Dire, to say.
 Odire, to bear.
 Uscire, to go out.
 Gradire, to go.
 Gire, to go.
 Muovere, to move.
 Salire, to dance.
 Apparisco, to appear.
 Proferisco, to produce.
 Bere, to drink.
 Menisco, Meniscus.
 Meraviglio, to wonder.
 Fido, I trust.
 Perduti, lost.
 Caccia, Hunting.
 Tempio, Time.
 Ghianda, Acorn.
 Mezo, almost, middle.
 Affetto, Affection.
 Capelli, Hairs; &c.

See the Dictionary.

FRENCH.

IX NE DI EM XI

FRENCH

Bœuf, a *Bull*.
 Cocarde, a *Coat of Arms*.
 Poids, a *Weight*.
 Poix, *Pitch*.
 Majesté, *Majesty*.
 Poisson, *Fish*.
 Pays, *Country*.
 Empêchée, *Busy*.
 Ame, *Soul*.
 Hier, *yesterday*.
 Faire, *to do*.
 Jeune, *young*.
 Boire, *to drink*.
 Paon, a *Pheasant*.
 Guerre, *War*.
 Blanc, *white*.
 Jour, a *Day*.
 Froid, *cold*.
 Clef, a *Key*.
 Agneau, a *Lamb*.
 Hennir, *to neigh*.
 Col, *Neck*.
 Pseancier, *Psalmist*.
 Fille, *Daughter*.
 Champ, *Field*.
 Temps, *Time*.
 Aout, *August*.
 Scavant, *knowing*.
 Bruxelles, *Brussels*.

Dix neuf, *Nineteen*.
 Etonnement, *Admiration*.
 Parvenir, *to come to*.
 Premier, *first*.
 Chapereau, *Hat*.
 Vingt, *Twenty*.
 Ciel, *Heaven*.
 Maison, *House*.
 Etoile, *Star*.
 Mechant, *bad*.
 Pire, *worse*.
 Il, *He*.
 Elle, *She*.
 Mon, *mine*.
 Mien, *mine*.
 Chacun, *each*.
 Plusieurs, *many*.
 Tout, *all*.
 Personne, *any person*.
 Porter, *to carry*.
 Punir, *to punish*.
 Vendre, *to sell*.
 Recevoir, *to receive*.
 Naître, *to be born*.
 Mourir, *to die*.
 Voir, *to see*.
 Bouillir, *to boil*; &c.

See the Dictionary.

ALPH

GREEK.

See the Dictionary.

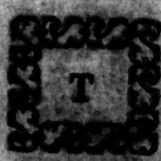
PLATE 1



APPENDIX,

Useful towards the Reading of Medals,
and Antique Inscriptions.

I.



THE Ancients often add a Vowel,
Consonant, or both, or take them
away: Or change a Vowel, Conso-
nant, or both, in Writing: As,

Ubi	Ubi.
eius	eius.
suo	suo.
fus	fus.
vixit	vixit.
quotiens	quoties.
amassangellea	amaro
quis	quis.
lis	lis.
tua	tua.
leibertade	libertate.
postidea	postea.
femus	fœnus.
subice	subjice.
Osa	Ossa.

on T. II

Uera

acera		facera.
Polex		Polex.
facies		facies.
dicunt		dicunt.
coda		coda.
curare		curare.
otier		otier.
ferendo		ferendo.
epistula		epistula.
obtinus		optimus.
cenas		genas.
dingua		lingua.
fidius		filius.
fedetrus		foratrus.
virat		abvira.
delicat		dedicat.
conflacuit		confracuit.
pegunia		pecunia.
arlabi		adlabi.
assum		adsum.
Afa		Ara.
quit		quid.
vobem		bovem.
conlega		collega.
ausom		aurum.
foufosos		furiosus.
And many others.		II. The

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oldest and finest are the most ancient Greek
dials. Next are the Roman.

period. And those of the *Spina* family, beginning at *Spina* *Galer*, and ending at the *Spina* *Galer*.

Lower, during 1200 Years, to the Year 1250, when Constantinople was reduced by the Turks).

These are ancient. The history of the last Three Ages, from that Period, to modern Days, is, in some Medals, almost entirely new.

... of a Medal, set in the Antiquary,
 ... with, Cleared, Importance, and
 ... of it, hardly at all in the Metal. For

If the Lost and Found Coins of Man could be retrieved, they would be more valuable than the Golden, Silver or Copper Money of After-Ages as Me-

of them, of Copper, Mahogany, and other kinds, as Exotic. The Materials of them vary, as above-
said, and of Brass, Red, Yellow, and Cornelian
of these Corners: of a white and hard Sort of

Lead, Iron Money also was us'd in Britain, and some Parts of Greece: But the Principal of the Greek and Roman was Gold Silver and Brass.

Hence that Inscription :

III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F.

Triumvir, Aureo, Argento, Ere, flando, feruendo.

The *SIZES* differ, in the same, and different Metals: They of the largest Size are call'd *Medaillons*, (*Medaglioni*, Ital.). In the Disposall of them, Regard should chiefly be had to the Series of Things and Time, then to the Size and Materials. The Curiosity of Metals was revived with Painting, about the Year 1700; having been sunk near a thousand Years, and this by the Care principally of some Painters, as, *Sam. Bolduc*, &c. The principal Side of a Medal is call'd the Head; the other, the Reverse. The Inscription round about, is call'd the Legend, and often there is another Inscription in the Field, or Face of the Medal. It is charg'd with Personages, Publick Monuments, Epochs, Initial Letters, Great Occurrences, Titles of Honour, Marks of Acknowledgment, Vows at certain Times and Places, Benedictions, or Good Wishes, of Magistrates, Mini-Masters, &c. of Cities, People; Monograms or Single Cyphers, and a Variety of other Figures, Symbols, Animals, Temples, Columns, &c. Much more might be deliver'd on this Subject, but no more is design'd than a Sketch only. We may only observe upon Three Points; The Counterfeiting of them; A Specimen of their Inscriptions, and a Taste of some leading Writers in this Faculty; and then dismiss the Consideration.

I. Some Men have counterfeited the Old Medals; as, *Carteron* in *Holland*, *Cany* at *Paris*, *Anthony de la Carne* at *Rome*, a *Paduan*, and a *Parmesan*, in *Italy*. And there are several ways of Counterfeiting in this Affair: Making those that never

never were, as of Silver, the Greek Letters, Fa-
 gital Tally, Azores, &c. Marking of Reverses, that
 never were, as the above, with the inscription
 Saying, *Fellus loci*. Casting old Medals in Sand,
 so neatly, that they appear to be stamp'd: Re-
 pairing of them, when defac'd, to appear hand-
 some and legible. Making Dyes, or Stamps for
 them. Stamping Modern Coins upon Ancient
 Medals. Putting a Letter Reverse in the Room
 of a common one. Making a Counterfeit at a
 Graver. Counterfeiting the present, or a former, or
 marking the Edge of a New Coin by Artifice,
 that it may resemble the Cracks in the Anci-
 ent, occasion'd sometimes in the Stamp by Ac-
 cident.

Some ways to discover a Cheat, are, That
 they have not the Bokeness, nor Delicacy of
 the ancient; the Weight is not great; Some
 have an impression of sand in the Casting; The
 Edges and Characters are different; The Marks
 of a File appear in some Part, where they were
 not; The Varnish is better than the Ancient;
 the Metal more polished, the Field more de-
 pressed. A Graver will flick more on the ad-
 ded Parts than the other, and take off the false.
 The Preservation and Colour are different; so
 the Relief, Cutting, Heads, Faces, Strokes, Var-
 nish, Cracks, &c.

2. Taste of Inscriptions.

Four Greek.

1. M. ANNIOS ΓΑΛΕΡΙΟΣ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ-
 ΤΩΡΟΣ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΥ ΤΙΟΥ.

2. Δ. Ε.

M. Bonnet ; Jovet ; Launay ;
Valant ; De Camille ; Gaudin ; F. Laroche ;
Péty ; Ozo ; Motta Barbo ; Paris ;
finis ; P. Sandermin ; Officiat ; Nott ; de
Toynard ; Od. Straub ; Villanueva ; B. Eber ; An-
dus Augustinus ; Trilax ; Corvinius ; Hemphill ;
Lutius ; Typotus ; La France Marquis ;
Jovet ; Borot ; &c.

with Cracks, &c.